THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 25, CORNAILL.

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HENRY W. WILLIAMS, GENERAL AGENT. ar All remittances are to be made, and all letters ting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ted, (post paid,) to the General Agent. TTERMS -\$2 50 per annum, payable in ade; or \$3 00 at the expiration of six months. p Five copies will be sent to one address for ten

MADERTISEMENTS making less than a square three times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00. Figureial Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis FRANCISCO, EDNICAD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICE, GEAT LEADING THE LEPS. [This committee is responsible usly for the financial economy of the paper.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XV .-- NO. 31.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

PREDERICE DOUGLASS.

This fugitive from oppression lectured in this city as Tresday evening. There are not Garrisonian inclinionists enough in this city to get him up a meeting, and he was indebted to ourself for the ethat he held. Pity so noble a specimen of a man or cited by the universal of the state. that he held. Pity so holde a special had been been spoiled by the miserable fallacies he Garrisonian philosophy. We knew Frederheld those peculiarities, but hoped he was not so pon the project of abolishing the Liberty party the Union, as to make these objects the prime of the Union, as to make these objects the prime of the Union, as to make these objects the prime of the Union, as to make these objects the prime of the Union of Union spontis afterwards they will not find converts spontis afterwards they will not find converts spontis to get them up meetings, when they are appounded in advance. Indeed, the prime nucleus of the Garrison strength in a neighboring town where they have been the strongest, has now dwindled down to two men, one of whom is a loco foco lastice of the Pearce, and the other a gentleman sho is speculating on a Patent Right from this proslavery Government. Mr. Douglass cannot live in this country without contributing to the support of the government, and that too as directly as by voting state is Constitution. All the property of the e government, and that ioo is affectly as by voting der is Constitution. All the property of the ordi, the ships upon the high seas, the tariffs, the summerce—all is mortgaged to the support of the ecement. If Mr. Douglass would withdraw his people from it, he must needs pass out of its juriscition. For what care the slaveholders for his resting. alto vote, so long as the property of the North is deed to support the Union, and he, by property-aing and tax-paying, is contributing to its per-

We are glad of one thing: that Mr. Douglass de party in the same connection. For we neither party in the same connectors. Not define party in the same connectors. It is the set nor desire appliance from persons holding those pinions, and we do not intend to be instrumental getting up any more meetings for either purpose, not even for the appliance of giving countenance of freedom of speech.—Utica Liberty Press.

AN ABOLITION MOB-GREAT CRY AND LITTLE not.—A very ludicrous performance has just me off in our city, which has gained imperishale laurels to some of the distinguished philanthro-ists of the Liberty party. John Munn, Esq., for-erly a resident of this place, but now residing in

erly a resident of this place, but now residing in sissispipi, a few days since arrived here with his mily, on a visit. He brought with him an old new woman, a slave, for a nurse to his children.—telligence of the fact was quickly disseminated along the brave and liberal spirits who sympathise the the 'poor African'—at a safe distance. On onday, Wm. A. Allen, Esq., who has been the ding spirit of the abolitionists since Mr. Alvan ewart went to establish the Liberty party in Newerk, obtained a writ of habeas corous, returnable tewart went to establish the Liberty party in New-ork, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable efore Judge Root. Mr. Munn is visiting at the base of Mr. Eli F. Benjamin, who was also on a sit of his son, Dr. Sannuel Benjamin, of North arolina. The writ was, through a mistake, issued painst this, former gentleman, who, happening to ave left all his slaves at home, had no difficulty in earing himself from the process. We understand, owever, that he was so much struck with the mange and address of the gentleman who had the fixing charge of the proceedings that he invited cipal charge of the proceedings, that he invited to visit him in North Carolina, offering to pay s emenses and give him free access to his slaves, blike away as mmny as he could persuade to leave to his slaves, esidence. The poor object of their sympathy was o much terrified at the appearance and actions of here 'angels of light,' that it was feared she would e of fright. She is some 57 years of age, and suf-ring under the dropsy. Mr. Munn assured the alous philanthopists, that he was perfectly wilng they should take the woman, if they would curity for her maintenance and she would sent, and informed them that he had told her on first coming into a free State, that she was at ilberty to leave him whenever she pleased, on giving a few days' notice. But the liberators were far too elevated in their conceptions to take pecuniary matters into consideration. Judge Root, at the retest of the Mayor, who had visited the scene of edisturbance, postponed the return of the write Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. The old woman, the meantime, was in continual terror lest her ing friends should liberate her by force. To her fears and the apprehensions of the family, ny Sheriff Johnson pessed the night at the and a body of watchmen were stationed in vicinity. The morning came, and at the appoint hour Mr. Munn was at Judge Root's office with e slave, and the sheriff with the writ, to which e returned that the defendant did not detain the roman. Judge Root explained to the woman that was at liberty to go where she pleased. She withstanding the arguments and entreaties of t new friends, insisted upon remaining with her aster, and is now abiding with him, though still ing under much apprehension lest she should ducted and left to the tender mercies of the

The abolitionists are in a confounded rage with the aged colored nurse who wouldn't be emancipated at Uira, but had rather return to the sunny South, than trust the remnant of her days to the sympathics of heartless political agitators and disjunctionists.—Boston Marning Post.

asy-bodies who have given themselves so much anecessary trouble on her account.—Utica Gazette.

HAVE THEY GOT A 'JIM CROW CAR'?-While passing over the Upper Railroad to Maine a day or two since, the above question occurred to us on seeing a fat, strapping, negro wench, bedizzened in the 'hoight' of fashion, enter one of the first in the 'hoight' of fashion, enter one of the first class cars at a stopping place on the route, and seat berself with great nonchalance among the white pamengers. She was followed and surrounded by three or four long visaged gentlemen who seemed to have a great predilection for close proximity to her—whether owing to their neculiar taste in exher-whether owing to their peculiar taste in esseaces, we cannot say; the day was remarkably
summ-and ane of them seated himself on the settle beside her, while the others secured sents as
near as possible. The circumstance created some
ittle str among the passengers before seated, and
a disposition to cough and speeze was observable;
whereat the long-visaged gentry looked slightly fetocious and indigmant. Out of compliment to the
sex of the intruder, we presume, no stronger deer owing to their peculiar taste in esex of the intruder, we presume, no stronger de-monstration of dislike was manifested—the iron one gave a snort and a where as it started off on a track, the ludies curled their pretty lips, the nen smiled good humoredly, and a philosophic fiend at our clow contented himself with huming the words of a popular melody—

(Go way pieces and don's energy in a large and the low contents of the low contents of the large and the large an

io 'way, nigger gal, don't come nigh me,' &c. Thus the long-visaged gentry aforesaid were left to the enjoyment of their peculiar taste in odors, and we provide the control of the control and we noticed that on emerging from the long, covered, and dark bridge that crosses the river at Haverhill, the gentleman who sat on the same seat



exame inspired. The writ having been corrected, assembled, and marched from the hall to the beautiful grove. A rostrum was prepared for such as might be disposed to speak on the occasion. After the peohonorable and Christian people are we? Would the slavery, monopoly and aristocracy, I am an atheist.-

regarded them as an unfortunate and ignorant class pel-abolish drunkenness, war, hanging, slavery, mo knows, if he knows anything about it, that the comeouters, as a body, are the most enlightened and intelligent class in the community. He knows they are mon brave and self-sacrificing, and that among the slogan of the party. In their papers, in them are some of the leading spirits of the nation—their jubilec assemblies, in their elections—they every men capable of instructing the people, and teaching where raised the cry, that, in taking an oath to suptheir senators wisdom—men whom posterity will de-light to honor.

The speaker informed us that he had been invited here by our President; and, for aught I know, it was upon his own responsibility, or that of a few of his clique; and there is good reason to believe that it to Stanton, to Alvan Stewart, and to others—'Could was through his instrumentality that come-outism you execute the Constitution in its provisions to put was made a subject of remark at that time. Such dishonorable conduct deserves the reprehension of slave, and to protect the domestic slave trads? and

tion, we were bound to fight the buttles of slavery, making, tippling, time-serving church and clergy, land to return the fugitive bondman. A nation of am an enemy. To a God that sanctions war and gentleman hold his present opinions, were he a slave, To a religion that sanctions the gallows, drunkenness and obliged to feel the lash upon his naked back? and proud ambitious priesthood and sects, I am an in I think not. And, truly, it does seem as though there fidel—I must be to be, a Christian. In Christianity, were many who needed this kind of argument to and in the God of Christianity, I believe, with all teach them it was their duty to feel for the bound as my soul. In this kingdom, as in America, the sectabound with them; for, says the voice of inspiration,
'He that stoppeth his cars against the cry of the
needy, shall cry himself, and not be heard.'

The speaker, in the course of his remarks, took ocasion to stigmatise and vilify the come-outers. He the time-serving, hireling clergy is-t preach the gos of people—mobocrats turning the world upside down. His remarks on this point were received with great joy and satisfaction by the presiding officers, the clergy, and many others, as the contortions of their countenances most clearly domonstrated—a gospel. It is enough to make one loathe the very process of their countenances most clearly domonstrated—a gospel. It is enough to make one loathe the very process of their countenances in the countenances most clearly domonstrated—a gospel. It is enough to make one loathe the very process of their countenances in the countenances and the countenances are contented. that of scelarian jubilee. For, be it remembered, name of Christian minister, to hear a fat, well-enthat six Reverend Divines were present, who, as usual, and as in olden time, found their way into the uppermost seats of the spacious synagogue, and were called of men 'Rabbi,' or 'Reverend,' as were the and hold slaves, rather than be destitute of domestic same class of men in former times; and, doubtless, servants. It is enough to make the very name of was as gratifying to their ambition, and as pleasing Christian a stench, to hear professed Christians admit to their vanity. But as the gentleman's remarks that the necessary tendency of Christianity is to do a were simply his assertions, it will require no logic to way all war and hanging; while, at the same time, they answer them. His efforts seemed only to expose his ory out against non-resistance as opposed to Christianiown ignorance and stupidity, or it showed his own ty. But of all the infamous doctrines put forth by infinaked deformity in being devoid of principle in that del, Jew, Mahometan, heathen, or atheist, none appears that he was willing to please any side, right or wrong, to me more utterly subversive of truth, justice, Chris-for the sake of the hire, or to please his employer, tianity, and of God and humanity, than that put forth agreeably to his profession as a lawyer. For he by BIRNEY, LEAVITT, GOODELL, and other

BERRATION

BOSTON, PRIDAY, ACCUSED 1, 1845.

THE WORK HAVE ALL MANIND.

COLUMNITIES ARE ALL MANIND.

CO

Belias, thi June, 1835.

To the Editor of the News-Letter:

STRILES, May 29, 1845.

Six — A copy of your paper of May 23, ha just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to me. In it is a bending editorial, band just come to Reliast to speak and becture on the subjects of slavery and war, and, ever since left in the place, I have been speaking and lecturing in Scotland on the same subjects. In lecturing on war, the only point at issue between me and my opponents is this; I believe it is a sin against Gold every me that the state of the state

IT All men are born free and equal-with cer-

tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

Freventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave

apped as soon as born, and permanently addied to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!) Democratic (!!) America every year.

The slave holders, Stave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same feature.

St. Clay, in calendar with St. Peter and St. Patrick!
—whose great toe bones may yet be hallowed and
enshrined with those other 'precious relics of the
church,' the Virgin Mary's milk, a phial of Egypt's
darkness, the jaw-bone with which Sampson slew
the Philistines, and the bits of wood from the cross
on which Christ died,—enough of which fragments
are preserved (and all of the identical cross,) to build
a dozen steepled synagogues! Who are these men,
and what—that they should be thus signally honored by the pious and prayerful of our times? What
have they done that the church thus greedily seizes
on their names to emblazon abroad her own greatness, her exceeding excellence and glory?

ness, her exceeding excellence and glory?

Andrew Jackson dies—the church eulogizes his character, and Democracy goes into mourning. But the earth is ridden of a monster, and humanity is delivered from a ravenous devourer. His hand was thicker than itself with a brother's blood. His political pilgrimage was signally marked with in-trigue and deceit, even for a politician, and ended with a superhuman and too successful effort to prolong and extend slavery by hoisting Texas from her deeps of ignorance into union with these confederated States. His treatment of the Cherokee, Creek, and other tribes of Indians, will damn his memory forever, in the eyes of a virtuous posterity, who shall hereafter read the history of those diabol-

memory forever, in the eyes of a virtuous posterity, who shall hereafter read the history of those diabolical transactions.

Long has he lived, but not to bless mankind. He pretended to fight the battles of Freedom, but he returned to rivet fetters on millions of his equal brethren. He extolled the bravery of his colored regiments at the battle of New Orleans, and then hurled them down to the gulf of despair, to die in heavy chains. And lest their children's children should, in long after time, wake to Liberty, at the archangel clarion now sounding by the sons and daughters of Humanity, he lingers on the grave, bequeaths his slaves to his heirs, and, with husky voice, and lip and cheek blanched and quivering in death, decrees and achieves the annexation of Texas, to extend and eternize the slave system; then sinks to rise no more.

Now let his friends rear the proud marble Monument, and engrave his name in brass. Time shall mow down the one, and trample out the other. Let the church canonize him as a saint, a very paragon of all that is excellent in the christian, and great and desirable in the man. But when men shall learn to hate war, to loathe rapine, abborblood, and detest oppræssion, as ere long they shall, it will all avail nothing to rescue his name from deepest oblivion, or shield it from dishonor and disgrace.

And Henry Clay, too. He has joined the Church. Perhaps the first dream he had of his fitness, was when the church began to make him honorary member of some of her Sunday and Missionary corporations. What has he done with and for

N. H.; John Lowell. nade to those June 6 Store, ONE-STREET, quality, for ABROOK. ice, except se,

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friends in the United States, ere long. The in

And most happy will be thousands to give be

drove him from her precincts as one worthy of man

lation on the altar of vengeance; but it was a ba

sient paroxysm, from which she speedilp recound

his sixty slaves? Some of them are, doubtless, what the church calls christians. Christ is formed in them, and God in Christ. And whatsoever is done to one of these little ones, is done to Christ. Hento one of these tittle ones, is done to Carist. Heavy Clay then enslaves, buys, sells, whips and drives the very God and Savior whose church he thus impiously joins. And the church trumpets his communionship through the earth with as much holy glee as do the fallen fiends through the glooms of

In developements, such as these, let American re In acceptance of the control of the sacredness of the Sabbath, like Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, and the church will send her Daniel Webster, and the church will send her coach and six to convey him in royal state to Paradise. She needs great names now that her Holy Spirk has left her, out of which to make capital. And she must have them. No matter for the character. She would make a deacon or a D. D. of the devil,—and it should be Deacon Devil, or Doctor Devil, around, or in every pulpit—only left him speak well of her sanctuary and sacraments, her Sabbaths and her slaveholding.

And his Satanic Majesty is worthy. Indeed, is he not, at least by proxy, a member now, in the

he not, at least by proxy, a member now, in the person of many a political back, whose infamy is equalled by nothing but the unblushing hypocrisy with which he puts on the livery of heaven

The church has lost her revivals, and is trying her hand now at securing great names, still to awe the people and prolong her existence. She knows we are prone to 'be afraid of that which is high.' But her designs shall be overthrown. There are but ner designs shall be overthrown. There are those who will teach the people, (if they need teaching,) to scorn them. There are those who will laugh at all the dragon idols and blood-besmeared suints she elects to her Societies, or receives into her communion. There are those who will strip off the very winding sheet of the dead, to reveal the lackness and depravity of their hearts, if the church sets up these black and deproved hearts to be adored and imitated. No sacred sanctuary, no sol-emn sepulchre, no priestly panegyrie, no plaudits of political partizans, shall shield the infamous from odium that attaches to their character. A priest a president, or a politician, is but a man. that. And while a ragged, untitled, uneducate unconverted, unhaptized, unordained sinner is connuced and hung for his crimes, there are the ed, unordained sinner is de who will at least brand, (not punish,) as equal or grosser felons, the men who cover baser deeds and blacker characters under robes of honor, office, professions, piety and prayers.—[Parker Pillsbury.

We copy with great pleasure the following from the Courier.

From the Boston Courier. THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER:
A correspondent in your paper of the 22d inst.,
over the signature of S. W., in noticing the spirites of J. R. L. upon the recent atten some seventy slaves to emancipate themselves, by fleeing from Maryland, depreciates the idea which tility to the Constitution of the United States.'

supposing neither your correspondent, from the or of his remarks, nor the public generally, are familiar with the reasons which obtain with those who advocate disunion, I will, if you will allow me small space, endeavor to show why we have embraced so unpopular a measure.

I have no quarrel with the Constitution, nor do I suppose those who have chosen the motto of 'no with slaveholders,' have any objections to it, save and except the guarantee it gives, and the proection it grants, to that most iniquitous and impoli-ic system of Southern slavery. Strike out the three-fifths basis of representation

the clause which provides for the delivery of fugi-tive slaves, and that which requires Northern freemen to aid in suppressing servile insurrections, and we ask no other alterations, to suit it to the meridi-

These compromising clauses of the Constitution, intended by its framers and the people who adopted it to secure and perpetuate slavery, have compro-mised and destroyed its otherwise free principles, and laid the government of this Union practically at the feet of slaveholders, from the day of its adoption to the present hour; and now the slaveholdi power is triumphant over the Constitution itself, by the admission of Texas into 'our glorious Union,' for the especial purpose of making assurance doubly sure, for the perpetuity of slavery.

The preamble of the Constitution declares the pure motives for its establishment as a form of gov-

nt to be, 'to establish justice and secure liberty;' and some of its clauses, as we have seen, d and protect the grossest form of injustice, and the security of slavery—thus blowing hot and cold with the same mouth, and vainly attempting to reconcile antagonisms utterly irreconcilable. Libert and slavery—the poles and the equator fixed in the derful contrivance.

The moral and physical power of the whole peo-ple of the Union are, by the Constitution, pledged sustain slavery, by the power thereby given to e general government, to compel the militia of the whole Union to combat the slaves, who, in their nisery, or madness, may 'strike for liberty and their inalienable rights.

Madematic rights.

And again, should some successful fugitive reach
the free States, the long arm of the Constitution
reaches, and thrus s him back again into hopeless In these two provisions, (the insurrectionary and fugitive clauses, the Constitution obliges the free citizens of the North, and the disciple of Christ, to give the practical lie to all their prin-ciples of freedom, and all their professions of Chris-

It is this impressment of the Northern conscient (so far as the North has any conscience) to do the Devil's work, that constrains us to withdraw our fealty from the Constitution, and urge dissolution.
We cannot consent to be placed by the laws even

of our own land, in the position of participus crimi-nis against our natural right, the law of God, and own honest convictions. Slavery must look elsewhere for her body-guard and her Janisaries to protect her, than to us, Constitution or no Constitu-

Your correspondent promises to show that the dissolution of the Union would do nothing towards abolishing slavery. Perhaps not. But it would destroy the legal necessity that by it is laid upon us to sustain slavery. We are not accountable for the existence of slavery, unless we render it aid and comfort; and to do this is an accountability I am in no wise disposed to assume, or have thrust upon me against my will.

ANOTHER PLEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER: Six-It is rightly said that 'one of the most complicated problems of ethics is, to reconcile the two relations of citizenship and manhood,' But it is not rightly said-'in our country, and now, it is not only possible but simple there can we admit as only possible but simple; nor can we admit as true the declaration that 'not slavery, not political corruption, not the whole host of evils which beset us, can make treason to the Union an element of republican manhood.'

'Webster,' we are told, 'thunders out against African Slavery as the greatest of evils, moral and po-litical—and at the same time 'the Constitution is his very breath of life.' It is so long since Web-stur's thunders against slavery have died away, and been succeeded by billing and cooing with slaveholders, 'in face of Virginia's October sun,' for po litical preferment and distinction for himself and party, that we had quite forgotten he ever launched them from Plymouth Rock; and it is all too recent in our recollection that, as Secretary of State, he is bored carnestly and elequently with the British Court, to deliver to us those fugitives from our pe-Court, to deliver to us those fugitives from our pe-culiar institution, whose own right arms burst their shackles and struck for liberty, stigmatizing Washon Madison and his comrades as 'mutineers murderers,' to attach much weight to his authority as a consistent advocate of human freedom or a respectable guide in Constitutional ethics. The same voice that stirs the depths of New-England's sympathy and New-England's manhood, when dis-coursing from Bunker's height to-day on the deeds of our fathers, and their high resolves for human rights, will, to-morrow, from the bureau at Wash-ington, send forth a profound plea for the MIGHTS of slaveholders.

slaveholders.

Alas: for American consistency and American nanhood! 'Cursed be slavery." It poisons with its baleful breath the greatest among us, and ren-

"This paragraph relating to Mr. Webster, was not permitted to appear in the Courier. In a few other particulars, this essay has been altered by its author since its publication in the Courier.—Ev. Lin.

ders the whole mass callous to the grossest contradictions and moral obliquity. No attempt is made to reconcile or excuse the absurdity. On the one hand, slavery is distinctly and truly characterized; and on the other, loyalty to a Constitution which legalizes this 'greatest of evila, moral and political,' is proclaimed to be the sacred duty of the citizen.

The Constitution has provided for slavery all the aid necessary to sustain and perpetuate it. It has done that, which, until its adoption, was never before done for African slavery. It took it out of its former position of ununcipal law and local life, adopted it as a national institution, spread around it the broad and sufficient shield of national law, and thus gave to it national existence. It is necessary to it national existence. It is necessary to it is a constitution and the processory of the law and local life.

It is not provided in the processor of the leaver of the law and local life. It is not provided in the processor of the lower, thrusting their spendthrift hands into the treasury, and bullying the dough-faced politicians of the North into all their measures. Finally, and of the North into all their measures. Finally, and of the North into all their measures. Finally, and worst of all, we shall see the fruit of that state of public morals and private apathy, which the last few years of our history have given promise in the individual morals, if we continue to teach the last few years of our history have given promise in the individual morals, if we continue to the last few years of our history have given promise in the individual morals, if we continue to the last few years of our history have given promise in the individual morals, if we continue to the last few years of our history have given promise in the individual morals, if we continue to the last few years of our history have given promise in the individual morals, if we continue to the last few years of our history and the years of all the principles of public morals and private apat the broad and sufficient shield of national law, and thus gave to it national existence. It is necessary to its existence that it should be united to a free country, and sustained by similar constitutional guarantees and legislation, that have upheld it to this day with us, and in the colonial possessions of the European powers. In law and in morals, nothing can be more clearly established, than that an accessory to a criminal act is as certainly guilty as the principal. This is the unanimous opinion and rule of action of a distemperder decoaker? Judge ye, men of common sequentiation of common sequentiations act with the history of our Union. In this state of things, where is the treason of calculating the value of the Union? And when we do find, it can only be sustained by the prostitution of freedom to the will of slavery; by the total sacrifice of public character and private honor; which is the particular that the principal. This is the unanimous opinion and rule of a distemperder decoaker? Judge ye, men of common sequentiations of things, where is the treason of calculating the value of the Union?? And when we do find, it can only be sustained by the prostitution of freedom to the will of slavery; by the total sacrifice of public character and private honor; which is the particular and accessory to a criminal act is as certainly guilty as the principal. This is the unanimous opinion and rule of a draw with the history of our Union. In this state of things, where is the treason of calculating the value of the Union?? And when we offind, as we do find, it can only be sustained by the prostitution of freedom to the will of slavery; by the total sacrifice of public character and private honor; which is the principal.

the principal. This is the unanimous opinion and rule of action of all men and of all times. Hence it follows, in forming the Union and adopting the Constitution, the citizen of the non-slaveholding State is as truly responsible, in this matter of slavery, as the citizen of the slaveholding State is as truly responsible, in this matter of slavery, as the citizen of the slaveholding State.

But it is urged that the 'dissolution of the Union will neither destroy nor weaken slavery, but the reverse.' This is a bold assertion, without the support of a reasonable probability. The free States are, by the Constitution, formed into a cordon around the slave States, and made as guards to the system. As the policy of our government is shaped, and must be, so long as we continue in union with the slave States, the free States must do much more than guard the frontiers of slavery, and prevent the escape of its victims. They must furnish the blood and treasure required to root out the independent Indian communities from our borders, because those communities are as cities of refuge to the southern bondman. This process must go on, and independent, non-slaveholding Mexico is doomed to have province after province filched from her, by threats, or arms, or money, to feed the insatiable maw of slavery, and the blood and money for these purposes must be furnished almost wholly by the North. How long could Virginia retain her half a million of slaves, were she bounded by Canada, instead of Pennsylvania and Ohio? Withdraw the pledge to sustain slavery imposed by the Constitution on all the free States, and Virginia, and Maryland, and Kentucky, would soon be compelled to emancipate or lose every black laborer within their bounds, or lose every black laborer within their bounds, or lose of the same as a citize of the many for the same as a citizen, that which is the true man, he who scorns to do, in his active as citizen, that which, as an individual, he would blush to do, or he who, in his civic apacity, thinks to father upon the C or lose every black laborer within their bounds, and would thus become the frontier free States, to operate in the same way upon North Carolina, and other frontier slave States. In this way will emancipate on the same way upon North Carolina, and other frontier slave States. In this way will emancipate of the same way upon North Carolina, and other frontier slave States. In this way will emancipate of the same way upon North Carolina, and other frontier slave States. In this way will emancipate or lose every black laborer within their bounds, north their masters after dark, on any account without a pass from their masters. Religious instruction during the day is not prohibited, provided one or more of their masters should be present; and the employment of free negroes are stated to be also as the same way upon North Carolina, and other frontier slave states. cipation succeed slavery, when the free

We are told that 'free speech, a free press, and we are told that 'free speech, a free pulse, and a free pulpit, are each levers of reform, strong enough to heave the bulkiest empire on the globe from its foundations—and they are ours.' 'Our free press and free pulpit,' if not 'numbered in the ceptacle of things lost to earth,' are yet things known to us. Alas, for the supplicity or knavery, whichever it may be, that trumpets forth a sectarian pulpit, and a partisan press, as free! As well might the slaveholder tell his victim, that the iron chains which restrain his freedom, and subject him to the will of another, are silver ornaments, especially designed to decorate his person, and for no other purpose! The sectarian pulpits, (the only pulpits this and can hoost land the partisan presses, have done igned to decorate his person, and for no other pur-ose! The secturian pulpits, (the only pulpits this and can boast,) and the partisan presses, have done much to unchristianize and corrupt the public mind, and very little to purify and elevate it; and the idea of their being lovers of reform, is too ridiculous an assertion to emanate from any other source than profound ignorance of their condition and character. Their primary object is to increase the numbers of their sect and party, to shout their shibboleth, and advance the temporal interests of the order, and the party. The labor of reform, of purifying and elevating the mass, is considered by them,

o use our appropriate vernacular, as an investment hat won't pay—a wild speculation. We do not say that the wealth of our community has caused the pulpit and the press to betray their crust; but we do say that the universal love of wealth and inordinate selfishness have brought both under complete subjection to their influences, and ren-dered them singularly docile and obedient to their

slightest dictation. If we have no other agents than these to operate against slavery, the institution may be safely placed below the lowest class of risks, and be insured to stand till doomsday at a nominal premium. tradesman, who welcomes the customer to his counter, is not more desirous of pleasing, or more chary to offend prejudices or opinions, than the priest who is scheming to build up his church and win souls to his sect, or the newspaper publisher in swelling his subscription list, and drumming recruits into his party ranks.

We are treated ever with the appalling evils which are confidently predicted will follow dissolution.

are confidently predicted will follow dissolution. Our flag is to be folded forever,' and 'borne sadly in the funeral procession of the great American re-public.' 'We shall have changed law for anarchy, society would be resolved into its original ele ments,' and we must suppose that the most quiet and intelligent country town in New-England would ments. not, in the event of dissolution, have sufficient perspicacity and patriotism left, to set about che selectmen and overseers of the poor. Pray, selectmen and overseers of the poor. Pray, what are the slaveholding States, and what the non slaveholding, that the former should, in their relative positions towards the latter, realize Napoleon's threat to Europe? In wealth, in intelligence, in every element of power, there is no comparison to be made between the South and the North. It should

be so in manhood and morals.

We lay no claims to the gift of prophecy, but have some faith in the declaration, that ness exalteth a nation, and that justice is gain.' But, while others revel in descriptions of gorgon

heads and chimeras dire, that are to torment and destroy us, if we cut loose from slavery and dare to be men, let common sense and common observation reveal the future, if we continue to hug this torpedo to our bosom, until its explosion tears our vitals and rends the Union into bloody fragments. Let no foolhardy and vain-glorious feeling lead us, to under-value this danger. In the nature of things, and in accordance with nature's unvarying law of cause and effect, this event will overtake us, unless averted by emancipation. The peaks of the liberty bell which have proclaimed freedom to the West India slaves, have reached our land, and the vibrating tones have fallen upon the ear of many a slave, and filled his soul with eager attention.

But let our past history show forth our future. We shall see slavery, like the locusts of Egypt, eating every green thing in the old slave States, leaving dearth and desolation in its track, as we have already seen it, and to a considerable extent, in some

We shall see it stretching out its lean arms, and eizing province after province from the Mexicans, and south-western Indians, as we have already seen and south-western indians, as we have already seen it do in Florida and Texas, and crying out to the North, 'give, give,' of your blood and money, to foot the cost of bullying, and fighting, and paying, and take your full share of the burning disgrace, 'the deep damnation' of these transactions.

We shall see, as who among us has not, and bowed his head for very shame, we shall continue to see the diplomatic representations of this great and wide stretching republic, which invites the oppressed of all Europe to take refuge from mona rehy and social misery within its ample borders—we shall, I say, see our Websters, and our Everetts, as well us the Stevensons and Casses, with whom such degrading diplomacy is in character, we shall see them all cringing before European monarchs and autocrats, begging them to deliver us the fugiand autocrats, begging them to deliver us the fugi-tive bondmen, who, having successfully vindicated their manhood, have reached an asylum of personal freedom under the old monarchies, that was denied them in our young republic, and withheld from them by our vaunted Constitution.

We shall continue to see, as now, the American navy ready to fight the battles of slavery, and convoying the slave-trade as a legal business on the western shore of the Atlantic, and making a show of heavilless and the section shore of the of hostility to the trade on the eastern shore of the same sea, and its gallant flag, by a strange anomaly, waving in peaceful protection over the former, and in hostility towards the latter of these kindred pursuits. We shall see the slave domination of this Union firmly seated and established, ruling with a capricious sway, by means of our senseless party capricious sway, by means of our senseless party divisions, and distributions of the spoils, as they do now; and shaping the destiny of this great repub-lic to its own selfish purposes—filling the executive lic to its own selfish purposes—filling the executive chair and the supreme bench of justice with its sworn tools, grasping the offices of emolument and

States shall Funds were raised to secure the enforcement of temperately, but firmly, refuse their vital aid to sustain a system that is draining the life-blood of the States in which it exists, and poisoning the current through every artery and vein of the whole body cure from the Legislat the protection of their property and civil rights.

> dastardly and diabolical proceedings : A very large meeting of the citizens of Charles county, Maryland, was held at the court-house in Port Tobacco, on Tuesday last, the 15th inst., agree ably to public notice, 'to deliberate on matter tally affecting their interests,' when Gen. Jno. thews was called to the chair, and Capt. Robt. Grey and Francis H. Digges appointed secretaries.

The following is an official account of the

a committee to prepare resolutions, and report the same for the action of the meeting—the said committee to be appointed by the chair. Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee: First District. William F. Rennoe, William D. Cobey, William Thompson. Second. Hugh Cox, Francis H. Digges, Peter William Cox, Prancis H. Digges, Peter William Cox, Prancis H. Digges, Peter March 1988. W. Crain, George Dent, Johannes D. Starke. *Third*.
Walter Mitchell, Sylvester F. Gardiner, Hezekiah Brawner, Jno. G. Chapman, George W. Matthews Fourth. Josiah Hawkins, Edward H. Gardner, Rob ert L. Burch.

ert L. Burch.

The committee then retired for a short time. On returning, William B. Stone, Esq., chairman of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were then severally read, and, after a few amendments, were all adopted:

We, the people of Charles County, in the State of Maryland, having watched with deep concern the tendency of the late novement of foreign Gov-ernments, and the reckless efforts of fanaticism in the Northern portion of the United Stafes, to subvert the institutions of the State, and ruthless ly to invade the peace of our people by the sac-rifice of our property at the risk of our lives, and the destruction of our constitutional rights, have,

ty of an efficient police, to be paid by the property holders, and to act under the directions of a com-mittee of this meeting, in aid of the State authori-

Resolved, That eighty—twenty from each election district—be a committee to receive contribu-tions to meet the expenses, select the police, and adjust all suitable regulations to carry the views of this meeting into effect. Resolved, That the citizens of this county are in

debted to the activity and patriotism of a portion of

the people of Mongomery county, for the re-cap-ture of a large number of their absconding slaves. Resolved, That the existence of a free black population amongst us is an evil, that is getting pendurance, and that the judges of our Orpha Court be respectfully requested to grant no further permission to any to remain in this county, and that self-protection imperatively demands that we should take active and effective means to rid ourshould take zerve and effective means to rid our-selves of this great and growing evil; and that, de-spairing of legislative aid on this subject, this meet-ing deem it due to their interests, to the safety of themselves, families and property, that this popu-lation should be put beyond the bounds of the State, and that the free people of color be notified

that their presence amongst us will not be tolerated beyond the first of December next; and we pledge ourselves to purchase at a fair price, all property that they may be possessed of at that time, and canently remove. Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens of this county, as far as possible, to keep their slaves upon their own farms, and that the constables of the county, and all others, be requested, and are hereby authorized, to punish all such as may found from their homes in the e night time, and on

day and holidays, without written permission from their masters, owners, &c. Resolved, That the citizens of this county ider all meetings for any purpose, particularly for the purpose of religious worship, in which the slaves the purpose of religious worship, in which the slaves are not under the open and full view of their mas-ters and others in the day-time, ought, and must be abolished: and that all persons, especially preachers of the gospel, are respectfully, but firmly admonished, that it is against our positive orders that our slaves, or any of them, should go to night meetings, or any meeting where the negroes are separated from their owners, and not under their owners, and not under their owners. owners' eyes; and we will take such steps as w if necessary, forcibly arrest the evil.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county, and particularly this meeting, pledge themselves to pay a suitable reward in addition to what is now given continue by law, for every slave absconding who may have this great passed the limits of the county, and who may be taken up and secured to the owner.

full force and effect.

Resolved, That it is necessary for the protection

of our rights, that free negroes from other States and counties should not be employed at the Fisherie din this county, and that application be made to the next General Assembly to remedy this grievance. Resolved, That one hundred copies of these res-luttions be printed and circulated, and that the po-ice and constables, and all persons, be particularly equested to give the notice to the free negroe lice and co

cequested to give the notice to the free negroes contained in these proceedings.

On motion of Walter Mitchell, Esq., it was aditionally

Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting b

authorized to call a meeting of the citizens of this county whenever he may think it proper or advisa-ble to do so, to deliberate on matters affecting their After a resolve to publish the foregoing proceed

ngs, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MATTHEWS, Chairs ROBERT GREY, Secretaries.

BOSTON, AUGUST 1, 1846.

IMPRISONMENT OF DELIA A. WEBSTER. The case of Delia A. Webster is well known to our readers. She was arrested in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 30th of September last, and committed to jail, on a charge of having assisted some three or four slaves to escape from thraidom—an act of mercy worthy of all praise, if performed as alleged, but which is treated in this Christian land as the most flagrant crime that can be committed. After remaining in prison three months before she was permitted to have trial she was convicted, and scattered to two pers, (on the accuracy of which no reliance could be fed, well clothed, (') and cheerfulprisonment, in praise of the chivalry and humanity seen in Lexington. of the Kentuckians, served to disgust the abolitionists, though not to lessen their indignation in view of her cruel incarceration.

Miss Webster, on her release, immediately return-

character of 'chivalric' Kentucky.

It will be recollected that she was arrested as an ecomplice of the Rev. Calvin Fairbank, who is now ness and sincerity. He spoke as a 'fugitive from of ruffians. It was in the night. Miss W. was lock- Utica. ed up in the ' Debtor's Room,' from the grated win- But it is a 'gity so noble a specimen of a man should In the morning, she says, while absorbed in her mediations—

Garrisonian philosophy.' Every pro-slavery priest in the land says the same thing; and so does every

jail-yard, which drew my attention to the window; fallacies'? Let us have specifications. whence I saw Mr. Fairbank, surrounded by a crowd of well-dre-sed men, calling him a vile 'Abolition-ist,' and with the same breath threatening his life. Some proposed to hang him, say no more about it, and let Miss Webster go back to her school; others objected, declaring that they ought both of them to be decapitated openly, and their heads carried through the streets. Some thought best to cut his throat, or blow his brains out instantly. But anothroat, or blow his brains out instantly. But another rushing up to him, declared with a solemn oath, he would himself tear his heart out with a 'bowie-knife.' I looked to see him fall a mangled or that it is weked to take an oath with the intensity of the control of the cont ed, Gentlemen, think not to frighten me with such sights. The drawing of your knives and pistols don't alarm me.' Then, throwing open his coat, and baring his breast, he continued, '1 am pro-pared to die. But, remember, there is a God in chared to die. But, remember, there is a God in heaven! And if I fall a victim to your violence, that that man who sheds a drop of my blood, will lose his soul in hell.' They seemed a little daunted by these remarks, and Mr. F. enquired for Miss Webster; adding, that he wished to see her. But was answered in an uncouth manner, that his wish would not be granted.'

**Transport to die in the wished to see her. But was answered in an uncouth manner, that his wish would not be granted.'

**Transport to die in the wished to see her. But was answered in an uncouth manner, that his wish would not be granted.'

**Transport to die in sunworthy of confidence and support, so also is a pro-slavery clergyman? Is it a fallacy to say, that the Constitution of the United States was adopted only by the most guilty compromises, whereby the foreign slave trade was prosecuted for twenty years under the American flag, and the domestic traffic is still protected by the same flag—fugitive slaves may

low, together with the heavy blows of a blacksmith's soil—the naval and military forces of the country are sledge, roused me from my meditations. It was with difficulty that I could keep myself from the window. I, however, restrained my feelings for some time, till Mr. Fairbank's moving cries for pity made me regardless of the prohibition, and I looked out. The commission tops of pleasure and rouse with slaveholders, either religiously or poout. The commingling tones of pleasure and pain no union with slaveholders, either religiously or powere truly alarming. Mr. F. was being put in irons. The hammering continued; and some seemed moved with pity, while Mr. F. was begging them crable fallacies, then are truth, reason and history not to pound so hard. 'I tell you,' said he, 'it hurts too bad! Oh, don't!! you know not how it cess of ironing is long and tedious. After it was ever, he was again placed in the dungeon, and I turned from my window with a heavy heart. I never knew till now the sufferings of a prisoner.

The editor of the Liberty Press is 'glad of one thing—that Mr. Douglass denounces the Union, the Constitution and the Liberty parts in the same constitution and the Liberty parts in the same constitution.

he is enclosed in prison-walls among felons. Though civilly dead, he yet speaks to all that is good and humane in the land, and his prayers are heard by the God of the oppressed, who never hears in vain the Union as it is; the Democratic party ditto; the Libcry of the prisoner. Whether he so far took compason on any of his enslaved brethren as to seek for them a safe and peaceful deliverance, or not, his imprisonment is a horrible outrage. If he did, he acted benevolently, if not wisely. If he did not, then he an innocent man, even according to the southern ode: and probably this is the case

Fortunately for her, Miss Webster was not lodged in any of the cells in the penitentiary, but was permitted to be the sole tenant of a small frame house, with plain boarding, erected especially for her connience. This house contained only one room, which was well furnished, and very pleasant and comodious. No lock was put on her door, and she was of being required to put on the prison garb, she wore her usual apparel; nor was she required to perform any kind of labor. Mrs. Craig, the lady of the princare that her food ' was of the best and most delicious quality, and prepared with neatness and elegance'so that she 'was not only in a land flowing with milk library.' In short, she 'was treated more like a daughter than a prisoner.' Very singular treatment, certainly, for one committed for felony, but indicative and conspiring to coerce others in the same manner, ent of the charge alleged against her.

Miss Webster says that, during her stay in the

enitentiary, several 'ministers of the gospel' called them credit for courage and humanity, when we read that 'scarcely a day passed, but ladies and gentlemen self-evident is too plain to require proof. of the first class visited me, and 'most, if not all the members of both houses of the Legislature called on me, and, I am happy to say, expressed to me their warmest sympathies.

Where ladies and gentlemen ' of the first class,' and ken for granted that the clergy will venture also.

Miss Webster professes to have an utter abhore than a bold and the same church, when your shall be same church, when your shigh respect for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, name, among others, came in for a share of abuse.

The slander of such men is praise. entions.' How, as a virtuous woman, can she respec he Commonwealth which herds hundreds of thousands of its population together, as brutes, and com. pels them to live in a state of unmitigated pollution,

to use her own words, ' of uncompounded wickedness, dike opposed to Christianity, and the principles of a can government'? It is absurd for her to preepublican government? It is absure to blame for her arrest and that Kentucky was not to blame for her arrest She owes her deliverance, un questionably, to the fact that she was not an abolition st, but the spologist of slaveholders, rather than to

a trial, she was convicted, and sentenced to two slavery abolished legally, and with a sacred regard years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, in which to the preservation of our Union, and the Constitute he remained until the 24th of February, when she was pardoned by the Governor of the State. The sketch of her trial, as published in the Lexington packets of her trial, as published in the Lexington packets. placed,) produced an unfavorable impression in the pected.' Probably, of the condition of plantation sublic mind in relation to her character and conduct; slaves she knows little or nothing by actual observawhile some letters which she wrote during her im- tion, but speaks of the appearance of those she ha

PREDERICK DOUGLASS

For a characteristic article from the editor of Utica Liberty Press, see the 'Refuge of Oppression. ed to her native place in Vermont, and has since been Mr. Bailey is quite indignant that Mr. Douglass free occupied in preparing a pamphlet, in vindication of ly and frankly expressed his sentiments in regard to her character. That pamphlet—occupying 84 pages, Liberty party and the American Union, as he was 12mo.—is now published, with the following title:—indebted to ourself, the said Bailey, for the meeting KENTUCKY JURISPRUDENCE-A History of the Trial that he held. This indebtedness, we are assured by of Miss Delia A. Webster, at Lexington, Kentucky, one who heard him, Mr. Douglass gratefully acknowledged; but it was not for him, on that account, to be on a charge of aiding Slaves to escape from that Combribed into silence respecting what he considered the monwealth-with Miscellaneous Remarks, including true anti-slavery issue before the country. The anher views on American Slavery: Written by Her- ger exhibited by Mr. Bailey, because he was true to self.' A careful perusal of it satisfies us, -as we pre- his convictions, is certainly no indication of a mag sume it will every candid reader,—that she was unanimous or just spirit. If the effort of Mr. D. was wholly innocent of the charge brought against her; labor lost, why is Mr. B. so greatly excited on acthat she is any thing but 'a fanatical abolitionist'; count of it? Douglass is not apt to miss the mark that she was convicted on testimony of a flimsy and and when he draws his bow at a venture, he is pretty perjured quality; and that her imprisonment will long sure to do good execution. His views of the Liberty affix another dark stain to the many which cover the party and of the Union were well known to Mr. Bai ley; and the latter had no right to complain that both were examined by Mr. D. in the spirit of manly opendoomed to many years of hard labor in the State pen- pression,' anddeserved a candid and patient audience, itentiary. He was seized at the same time Miss Web- even though he could not see eye to eye with those, ster was, without any legal warrant, and by a gang by whose courtesy it is said he obtained a hearing in

dows of which she could look down into the jail-yard. have been spoiled by the miserable fallacies of the I was soon interrupted by loud execrations in the political demagogue. But what are those 'miserable corpse; when he gravely but emphatically answer- tion of not keeping it? Is it a fallacy to say, that if ould not be granted.'

* * still protected by the same flag—fugitive slaves may be seized and manacled on any part of the American fallacies, and nothing is fixed or certain in the uni orts me, &c. But many seemed to delight in storture; and declared their wish to have Miss not at war with our premises; and equally sure that Miss not at war with our premises; and equally sure that Webster ironed in the same manner. The pro- our premises cannot be honestly met, and shown to

Constitution, and the Liberty party, in the same conabolitionists, or by the anti-slavery press, now that party, shows what the party is in principle, and what it would be in practice, if it could obtain the ascendency in the country. The Whig party goes for the erty party ditto. The only difference between them is, in regard to the Union, that the last is two-faced and hypocritical, while the other two are consistent and honest, meaning just what they say, without equivocation or mental reservation.

Mr. Douglass is sagely informed, that he cannot live in this country without contributing to the support of the government, and that, too, as directly as by voting under its Constitution.' The assertion is equally untrue and foolish; but if it be correct, then why is he, and why are those who agree with him, denounced alike by Whiga, Democrats, and Liberty party men, as 'no-government men' and traitors? 'What care the slaveholders for his refusal to vote, rmitted to enjoy the open air ad libitum. Instead so long as the preperty of the North is pledged to support the Union?' Let the consternation excited among those worst of robbers, by our withdrawal from the ballot-box, and by the cry for dissolution, answer! cipal keeper, was exceedingly kind to her, and took Is Mr. Douglass for having the property of the North so pledged? Not be-but just the reverse! Ah but 'by property-owning and tax-paying, he is conand honey,' but 'was fed from one of its most extributing to its perpetuity '-and ' if he would withuberant tables': She was also 'furnished with a fine its jurisdiction.' Easily enough said, but impossible to prove. Between being coerced at the point of the of the belief of those in authority, that she was inno-to uphold government, there is no parallel. He wh cannot see any difference between being one of a hand of robbers, and submitting to be robbed by them while protesting against their existence and practice, frequently to see her; and we were about giving is either too corrupt inheart, or too deficient in brains, to be influenced by sound argumentation. What is

CLERICAL REVILERS. An esteemed correspondent writes us, from New

Brighton, Pa., as follows :

'A Reverend speech-monopoliser, by the nar he Legislature en masse, dare venture, it is to be ta- George S. Holmes of Pittsburgh, who was in attendance at the Methodist Conference held a few days ago at Bridgewater, two miles below this, preached of slavery, and thinks it is 'almost as bad as the devil during its session in this village. His subject was and wicked men can make it'—but says that she has infidelity, and all were branded as infidels, who are never yet read any publication issued by the aboli- heartily engaged in the work of reform ! In the course We would advise her to give their publi- of his remarks, he exclaimed, in the most sneering eations a speedy perusal; for it is evident that her manner- And Abby Kelley! Great God! what cations a specific proposition to slavery is of that abstract kind, which is calling for a women, who, with other mountebanks, fall of practical inhumanity, and more to be dreaded was travelling about the country, lecturing on tem. than a bold and open advocacy of the horrible sys- perance and abolition.' The next evening, Rev. Eli-

Certainly it is praise; but though it completely satisfies me as to the rectitude of my course, I do no mean to let it exalt me above measure. If she re main faithful to the end, there is no name posterit without the sanctity of marriage? How can she have will take more delight in honoring than that of the any respect for it, when it upholds, defends, and punishes as felons those who assail on its soil, 'a system,' to scorn, and endeavoring to cover with opprobrium.

We published, some time since, a note from the oved friend, and distinguished orator and philip piet, in which he intimated his intention of vis ligence was received with a thrill of delight in the slavery ranks, and many have been the inquirie

as to the time he might be expected. In a lea just received from him, is the following all · I perceive that my recent note, through H.c. Wright, led you to expect my visit to Boston was, be very early. I wish I could fulfil your wish, but must get through some business here, before] must get inrough some aide of the water. I have intend to visit you, as soon as I can spend the in from engagements in England.' cordial greeting on his arrival. He will find tonishing change wrought in public sentiment, in gard to slavery, since the year 1835, the time of h memorable sojourn among us; though a mighty was vet remains to be achieved, even in this Comm wealth, before the spirit of emancipation shall ries the ascendant. In the days of her madness, because

and she will not be backward in making the and honorable at the earliest opportunity.

NOT AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS. The Liberty Standard says that great effort is een made to fix a charge of fraud on Mr. Rim Mr. Leavitt and others, for transactions relating the closing up of the business of the American And Society; and to prove its injustice, bing forward the testimony of Thomas Earle, 'a die guished and able lawyer of Philadelphia, a dean cratic abolitionist," who says that 'Messra Birner, Tappan, &c. behaved with honor in the min Mr. Earle is at present among the bitterest opne of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and his in timony' may go for what it is worth in view of the fact-a fact which the Liberty Standard is careful hide from its readers.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE Here are the particulars of the murder of an m. offending negro, on the 4th of July, to gratify the in

fernal prejudice which is cherished against thu whose skin is of a sable hue. Bloody Affray at Indianapolis.—We find the fill lowing in the Indianapolis Sentinel of the 5th at

On the afternoon of yesterday, the 4th, an afri

occurred in this city between a negro and sm whites, in which the negro was finally killedouted. The name of the negro is said to be John Tuck about forty-five years old, and, previous this in dent, he is said to have been of a quiet and mose ive disposition. He was, we are told, forme lave in Kentucky, but many years ago honorable tained freedom, and came to this vicinity.

On the complaint of two respectable citizens, New Julia, or as commonly called, Nick Wood, was aren

The negro defended himself with desperate-desimination; clubs were used, and stones and brichaftew thick as hail. Wood's right eye was burget new thick as hall. Wood's right eye was bugge early in the affray, but the person who was most use outly injured, and narrowly escaped with life, un Edward Davis, usually a very quiet person, who-ceived a severe though not dangerous cut in the sic of his head from a brickbat, said to have been build by the negro, while making a retreating flight up linois street, where he was immediately killed.

The principal wounds received by the negro was apparently those on his head. There was a sets

one, perhaps the severest, over the right fronti gion of the skull, probably made by a club; and on the back of the head; a large gash on the to the front head a little to the left; a hole on the cheek below the right corner of the eye, and the pr bone fractured; a hole cut through the left ex, a

veral smaller wounds.

It was a horrible spectacle; doubly horrible that should have occurred on the 4th of July, a day white of all others should be consecrated to purpose to different from a display of angry and vindictive po-sion and brutality. All good men will reflect upon with deep regret.

IF Let all those who do not mean to fight their tles of slavery, and who execrate a slaveholding if ance, sign and circulate the following Pledges:

DISUNION PLEDGE. Whereas, in the formation and adoption Constitution of the United States, the fo criminal and dangerous concessions were mide the slaveholding power, namely: that the form slave trade should be safely prosecuted under national flag, as a lawful branch of American sea. riod of not less t merce, for a that fugitive slaves should find no protheir pursuers on any portion of the Americansii that slave insurrections should be suppressed by it combined military and naval power of the country. combined military and naval power of the country if needed in any emergency; and that a slarebolding oligarchy, created by allowing three-fifths of the whole slave population to be represented as property by their masters, should be allowed a place a

Congress;—
Therefore, regarding that Constitution as a covenant with death and an agreement with itself. the mighty prop that sustains the entire sle tem, we, the undersigned, to signify our abh of injustice and oppression, and to clear our skin from innocent blood, do hereby pledge oursels not to elect, or in any way aid or countenance is election of any candidate for any office, the entrain upon which requires an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States; but it all suitable ways to strive for the peaceable dissolution of the Union, as the most consistent, feasible and efficient means of abolishing Slavery.

ANTI-SLAVERY PEACE PLEDGE

We, the undersigned, hereby solemnly pieds ourselves not to countenance or aid the United State Government in any war which may be occasional by the annexation of Texas, or in any other and foreign or domestic, designed to strengthen or perpetuate slavery. LIFE OF BENJAMIN LUNDY.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, speaking in a letter to t

friend in this city, of the contemplated publication of the above named work, says:

'I will do every thing in my power to give the biography of the devoted Lundy a wide circulation and a favorable reception. My admiration of the fearless determination, the untiring perseverant, fearless determination, the untiring persevence, the unconquerable spirit, the far-reaching phila-thropy of that remarkable man, is not abated by the lapse of time, but increased, the more I contemples the state of the country at the time he labored test tirpate from our land the direful curse of slavers. Shall ever remember him with gratitude as well admiration, and ratify your declaration, that there certainly much due to his memory. What though he labored under some mistakes—what though he did not perceive all the necessary steps to be take, before the slave system could be destroyed—into we not all of us erred in some particular, and here continually learning something in regard to our deties and responsibilities, that we did not know of of time, but increased, the more I co ties and responsibilities, that we did not know or perceive at the beginning of our work? Lundy, his day, was a prodigy, and deserves a high plans among the benefactors of mankind.

This book will not be published, until a sufficient number of subscribers are procured to justify it. A prospectus for signatures may be found at the subslavery office.—Penn. Freeman.

Tr We copy the above from the Freeman to sfe that we hope that there will be no delay in pating this biography to press, for there can be no doubt that it will meet with a rapid and extensive sale. Every abolitionist in the land ought to have a copy of it

Social REFORM. We commend to the cal perusal and thoughtful consideration of our reside, the essays of Mr. Brisbane on Social Reform, the first number of which may be found on our last page. There is great utility in 'proving all things, it's are only careful to 'hold fast that which is good.

The steam-ship Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, in about 11 days from Liverpool!

CHW LETTERS

BEF Came from our baggage, was full. The Berne. We ra a man with a on. It was a nce we arrive having secure

for to-morrow there, and in habitants, an Aar, over whi feet long-on the water. A sive stone, residewalks ar houses. But the There is a cu town, origina clock strikes, and flaps his hour bell, a p in front of a the hour by & image, or a p It is the armo stone bears s principal gal carried throu are there ime specimens of public expen terest. It wa century. Fo

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LETTERS FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. [JOURNAL.]

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Boston on

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BERNE, 12 o'clock, night-Pagle Hotel. Came from Hofwyl to the Sun Tavern, where was our baggage, to meet the Diligence. It came, but our paggage, and andlord's horses all gone. Eight from Berne. We rallied the neighbors, till finally we found a man with a two year old colt and a cart, to take us on. It was a slow process, but by patient continuon. It was a received here in time to look about, after having secured our seats for Lausoune and Geneva to-morrow. I strolled about the town here and there, and in the suburbs. This town has 23,000 inhabitants, and stands on the small but rapid river Aar, over which is a splendid bridge of nearly 1000 feet long-one arch spanning the river, 93 feet from the water. Almost all the houses are built of massive stone, resting upon areades or pillars, and the sive sides, are all under the arches formed by the houses. But these arched walks look gloomy enough. There is a curious clock-tower in the centre of the town, originally built in 1191! A minute before the clock strikes, a wooden cock appears, crows twice, and flaps his wings; and while a puppet strikes the hour bell, a procession of bears issues out, and passes in front of a throne, on which is a figure that marks the hour by gaping and lowering his seeptre. An image, or a painting of a bear, meets one at every turn. This hideous beast is a great favorite here. It is the armorial bearing of the canton. Two huge stone bears stand on each side of the Morat gate, the principal gate of the city. Little rills of water are carried through the main streets to purify. Not only are there images of the bear at every turn, but living specimens of the ugly monster are maintained at the public expense. The history of Berne is of deep inerest. It was founded by Berchtold, in the twelfth century. For ages it was governed by an aristocracy, but the French Revolution swept the aristocracy way, and the people now manage their own affairs A power is rising in England and in all Europe that will ere long upturn the present social state. It is the PEOPLE. God speed the day.

July 19, 6 o'clock, morn The landlord put me into a room last night with two beds, and this morn insists that I must pay for oth-for, he says, though I had no company to out in, I might have had.' So I must pay for company that he might have had. I am ill suited with his ickery, and am greatly disposed to toss the other bed; but it would be too much like revenge. have looked further about the town this morning. It was built when violence was the only law of Europe. The country in West Switzerland was a wilderness. In the valleys a few peasants' cottages, and on the hills the castles of robber barons. This town was first built by the peasants, to guard themselves against the robber nobles around. Its founder, Berchtold, was a peasant. He killed a bear on this snot: hence the Bernese regard for that beast. But I must pass on my way.

FALES OF THE RHINE, 6 o'clock, P. M. From Constance to Schaffhausen, about 30 mile by coach, down the Rhine, on the left bank-a beautiful and fertile country. Arrived at Schaffhausen at 4-secured our rooms at the Ship Hotel, and then came down the river three miles to this place. The all of the Rhine is about 70 feet, though it runs nearthree miles in falling that distance. The perpendicular fall is small, or rather there appears to be no perpendicular descent, but a steep rapid, down which the river dashes with maddening fury. We crossed in a boat, just below the falls, three of us, the agitation of the waters resembling the ocean in a storm. We climbed up the left bank to the top, in order to go down and get out upon a platform that is er the falls. Here I now stand over the river that rushes beneath my feet fearfully. The river is very full just now, and rushes down with great force. But these falls are entirely different from those of Niagara; there is no comparison between them; not a twentieth part of the water here that there is there, and the Niagara river leaps down 160 feet, a perpendicular descent. There is nothing of the kind here. The scenery around the Rhine falls is more interesting than that around the Niagara falls, but in the fall itself there is nothing here of the grandeur and awfulness of Niagara. The Rhine falls esemble the cataracts above the Niagara falls on the Canada side, but have no resemblance to the fall it-

A boy came down the bank with us to open th gute that leads on to the platform over the falls. He FRIEND GARRISON: shut and locked the gate behind us. After looking if the fall sufficiently, we turned to go up. As we to the gate, the boy demanded a franc of each before he would open it. As this was the common price, we paid it, but in making the change, the Englishman missed a sucanzica (16 cents.) He insisted that the boy had pocketed it. The boy denied-the man persisted in his charge, and said he would report him to his employer. The boy would not open the gate till he had paid his franc. The man stormed and swore at him, accusing him of cheating and stealing. The boy persisted in declaring his innocence, and burst out crying. There was a great row about it. When, lo and behold! the canzica was found in the man's own pocket! He confessed, and paid the boy for the wrong he had done him.

After viewing the falls, we returned to Schaffhauen, a town of 7500 inhabitants, on the left bank of the river. It is now 5 o'clock in the morning of July 17th. I have been out walking about the town. The market people are beginning to gather in. There is othing of interest here; it is an old town, and the buildings, many of them, are very old. There is an old castle here, called Mumoth, whose walls are 18 feet thick, designed to resist cannon balls and bombs; but this town greatly suffered in 1799 from the French. The falls of the Rhine commence here. in one hour I start for Zurich, Berne, &c. I have washed and bathed thoroughly this morning. This is the only way I can keep up under so much fatigue of travelling.

> LETTER FROM LORING MOODY. PORTLAND, July 22, 1845.

My DEAR FRIEND:

Yours of the 18th, containing the pleasing intelligence of the safe arrival of our friend Walker, has een received. I rejoice at his return. The people of Massachusetts, and other States, too, will no have an opportunity of learning, from his own mouth, the way in which the religion of this country (for the laws of the country are moulded and fashioned by its religion) treats those who dare to obey one of the plainest and most simple precepts of Christianity .-It is true that the Governor of Missouri, 'after mature deliberation, pardoned Work, who had done the came thing. But Walker has not been pardoned; heither has Torrey, nor Burr, nor Thompson. Nay, in four cases out of five, it is an unpardonable crime. in this land of boasted liberty and Christianity, for any one, North or South, to obey that golden rule of our Lord, 'All things whatsoever | ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them '; and pardon comes at all, it only comes after a long and dreary imprisonment. Only think of it! In this land of ministers, and churches, and Bibles, and Sabbath schools, and 'benevolent institutions,' those 'who would ' are deterred from living in obedience to those great commands,' on which 'hang ail the law and prophets,'-not only by 'public sentiment,' but ugh fear of the terrible 'penalties of the law,'and with no way of escaping those penalties, other than by executive elemency. But I cannot write upon this subject—it is too slow work. I want to meet the people of Massachusetts-ay, and their minaters too face to face, upon this issue.

And then there is the Texas abomination, which demands no small share of our attention. Where are the Whigs, who 'resolved,' last fall, that the an-

nexation of Texas would be tantamount to a dissolu- hundred. He spoke of the religion of our nexation of Texas would be tantamount to a dissolution of the Union; nay, that it would he dissolution itself; and that they would go for dissolution, if Texas were annexed? What did they do to keep Texas out? And now that she is in, what are they doing for a 'dissolution' of the Union? Do they not know that 'annexation' will not stop with Texas? Do they not perceive that annexation has but just commenced? Already has the deeree gone forth; and nothing but the most prompt and decisive action on the part of the rankars of the, North, will prevent 'annexation' from extending to the shores of vent 'annexation' from extending to the shores of Lord!"

Britain that abolished slavery, for it was as much in favor of the system as is our own; but it was the taking those regions under our jurisdiction, even at the hazard of offending the Whigs, British scribblers, and all the prime ministers of Europe.' This is from a Northern journal,—which tells its readers, and the world, that 'this measure is a democratic one.' It would be very idence the specific of the property of the system as is our own; but it was much in favor of the system as is our own; but it was the favor of the favor of the system would be very 'democratic,' no doubt, veny, to plun- that the Reverend Fathers in God declared Chartism der Mexico of all her provinces, to the utter annihi- to be infidelity, and forbid their church members go lation of that republic;—take those regions under ing to hear any thing on the subject, on pain of exour jurisdiction, and then establish the accursed system of slavery all over that territory—teven to the not do, but) from heaven, of which they hold the shores of the Pacific Ocean'; for this is the object, keys. 'Well,' he remarked, 'if Chartism is infideland the sole object, of this 'democratic' measure.—
ity, then you, the American people, are all infidels;
This measure never would have been thought of for Chartism is republicanism in its true sense?' He any other purpose. It is true, they tell us that the stated that the Bishops of England sat in the House endency will be, to drain off the surplus slaves from of Lords, to make laws for the people. There ar Maryland, Virginia, and the more Northern slave-holding States. But it is only to have that 'tenden-ten millions pounds sterling, which would pay ten ey.' The 'surplus' slaves; leaving, of course, a thousand schoolmasters to educate the people, five large stock of good 'breeders' on hand, for the purbundred dollars spiece; and that vast sum is paid for pose of keeping up a constant surplus of slaves, to be the good of the souls of the poor, while the body is this 'democratic measure!'

to be rapidly increasing; and it is highly important man that married their pretty little Queen, called that their efforts should be directed to those points, Albert, wanted some dog-kennels for his fox-hunting where the most immediate and the greatest effects establishment, and they voted him seventy thousand will be produced.

Yours for Justice and Humanity, L. MOODY.

Bosrow, July 28, 1845. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:

ning of the 24th, I saw in the Liberator a notice of land that filled the army and navy. Are our lords meeting to be held in Lynn, on the evening of the spiritual any better? strange; but not knowing that the good folks of Lynn kept in their village any chains, rotten eggs, or branding irons, I concluded to step into the cars, and in a few minutes found myself, for the first time, in that place—warmly greeted by many friends of humanity. After remaining a few hours at the house of James N. Buffun, I went to the Lyceum Hall, which was soon filled to overflowing with a delicities.

of sympathy for myself and family; and with sincere ored children; and this was lamentable. gratitude I acknowledge the receipt of \$20 from the More anon. kind-hearted people of Lynn.

re have done it unto me.'

outcast among men-and from thence ushered into a spacious hall, among New-England's pride and beauty-completely unhinged the mind, and almost prerented the power of utterance. It seemed more like a dream than a reality.

JONA. WALKER. Thine, truly,

JONATHAN WALKER IN LYNN. Lynn, July 28, 1845.

and tedious confinement, was one of the most enthu- and to the various gatherin siastic we have had for years. The inclemency of invited, without distinction of sect or party. The the weather prevented a meeting in the open air. following appropriate ode, prepared for the occasion, At an early hour, our spacious Lyceum Hall was we copy from the Salem Observer: filled with his friends, who have sympathised most deeply with him in his afflictions, eager to express to him their warm love and affection, and to see the man; and especially that branded hand, made sacred to the cause of liberty by the United States branding iron. After a few introductory remarks by J. N. Buffum, Mr. Walker came forward, amid the longcontinued cheering of the audience. He said that he was quite unprepared for such a reception, and to meet such a large audience. As he was but a plain man, coming but recently from his long confinement in a Florida jail, they could not expect much from him; but he would assure them that he had a warm heart, that sympathised with suffering humanity wherever it might be found, and of whatever color or condition; that he had been led to assist those poor unfortunate men of the South, from no hope of reward, other than that which comes from the conscientious discharge of duty. 'I did not believe,' he said, that God ever made a slave, or gave any man the right to hold a fellow-man in bondage; and therefore, those men who attempted to escape, no mor belonged to their pretended masters, than to myself. This sentiment was heartily cheered. Mr. Walker spoke twice during the meeting, giving some inter esting details of his trial and imprisonment. He held up his branded hand, and assured them it should always be lifted against slavery, so long as that system continued. The house shook with applause. The whole audience were deeply impressed with the sincerity and honesty of his appearance, his manly dignity, and strong good sense. That hand, we trust, is designed by God to write the doom of slavery as effectually and legibly, as did that of old the condemnation of Belshazzar on the palace wall and when the slaveholders shall see that what they intended as a mark of infamy, is the passport to the society of all the true friends of God and man, their

knees will smite together, as did their predecessor's. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Putillow, Mr. Clapp, and Mr. Gay of New-York A collection was taken up to meet the expenses, and the balance to go to Mr. Walker, which, together with some few contributions from the friends, gave Mr. Walker \$20, to assist him at this hour of his

I am satisfied that Lynn is 'not dead, but sleepeth,' last week, that full and graphic sketches of the pro-and that her people only need something tangible to awake them to their former zeal. May their resur-be forwarded to us as early as practicable for publirection be speedy.

Yours for the oppressed,
AN ABOLITIONIST.

DEAR FRIEND:

JOHN C. CLUER AT NANTUCKET. NEW-BEDFORD, 7th mo. 19th, 1845.

and two at the literary institution, the Athensum. sacola. He is preparing a narrative of his case for the first lecture was on American slavery at the town hall, to a very slim audience, not above two corm, and we doubt not will be eagerly purchased.

the Pacific Ocean.

In reference to this subject, the 'Eastern Argus,' the most influential Democratic paper in this State, holds the following language:—But we are free to confess, that if mutual heacht could arise to territory beyond Texas, even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and to surrely a should fine a small proper to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and to surrely a should fine a shore of the Pacific Ocean, and to surrely a should fine a shore of the Pacific Ocean, and to surrely a should fine a shore of the Pacific Ocean, and to surrely a should fine a shore of the Pacific Ocean, and to surrely a should fine a shore of the Pacific Ocean, and to surrely a should fine a shore of the Pacific Ocean, and the surrely are should fine a shore of the shore o

drained off ' to this Southern hell, as the result of starving! A complaint was made to government, he said, that there was nothing done for education, and The work of the true-hearted abolitionists appears they appropriated thirty thousand pounds; and the pounds! I do not wonder that he declares the government of Great Britain as much in favor of slavery as ours. Seventy thousand pounds to hunt foxes, and thirty thousand pounds to educate the children, tells the whole story. It is for the interest of that government to keep the people ignorant. The more ignorant the subject, the better the soldier. One of the DEAR FRIEND-On arriving in your city the eve. English Lords declared it was the 'depracity of Eng-

The last lecture was on Physiology. Mr. Cluer 27th, to receive Jonathan Walker, &c. This to me was somewhat unexpected, and I thought rather said he stole his education, by dressing himself, and strange; but not knowing that the good folks of Lynn appearing as one of the students, and received the

was soon filled to overflowing with a delightful audience—a large proportion of which was of the softer sex—I do not mean soft heads, but soft hearts, that know so well how to give the kind and welcome look to those who have suffered a the cause of hulican; he was not even fit for the company of The meeting was addressed by several able speak. autocrat of Russia. He (Mr. C.) had understood that ers, who were listened to with attention throughout. A collection was taken up to pay for the use of ding of slaveholders, by shutting their schools, conthe hall, the surplus to be presented to me as a token trary to all law, human and divine, against the col-

Mr. Cluer intends making New Bedford his For as much as ye have done it unto one of these, place of residence for the present. He has recently created considerable sensation in that town by his The best feelings appeared to pervade the whole faithful and cogent denunciations of the rum traffic audience, which numbered from 1000 to 1500.

My having been chained up in a solitary cell so long, excluded from society, and looked upon as an tended by a great throng of listeners.—Ed. Lib.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

This is the memorable First of August! And what a day of joy, exultation and thanksgiving it must be to the eight handred thousand captives, who were liberated on this day by the fiat of British philanthropy ! Let us rejoice with them, while at the same time we mingle our tears with those of the lash-driven, scarred and manacled millions in our own country, who yet remain to receive the boon of emancipation. It will Our meeting last evening, to welcome home be seen that the day is to be extensively celebrated in this Commonwealth, in an appropriate manner; our fellow-citis

SONG FOR THE FIRST OF AUGUST. TUNE-Old Lang Syne

Welcome the day we celebrate, Welcome this jubilee! Let every voice shout, shout aloud, Great Britain's slaves are free Then let the sound go far and wide, O'er mountain height and sea, Victoria's realms no more are curst With chattel slavery.

The whip, the fetter, and the chain,
Are buried in the earth;
And cries, and groans, and wailings now,
Are changed to joy and mirth.
Then let the word go far and wide,
O'er mountain height and sea,
Great Britain once held many slaves,
But now hath set them free. But now hath set them free

Now let us turn to our own land, That claims to be so free, And yet three million souls are held In abject slavery. Then let the word go far and wide, O'er mountain height and sea, That fair Columbia s soil is dyed In blackest slavery.

Shame, shame on our America Whose steeples tower on high,
And prayers from gilded altars rise,
In anthems to the skies;
Whose banners, waving to the breeze, O'er mountain height and sea, Falsely proclaiming far and wide Our countrymen are free.

O, let those banners wave no more, Until our land is free; Nor prayers, nor songs ascend on high, In solemn mockery. n solemn mockery.
But let the truth go far and wide,
O'er mountain height and sea,
This boasted land of Freedom is
Still curst with slavery.

Up, then ! for freedom and for right, And get a glorious name;
And wipe from our escutcheon bright
The foul and damning stain.
Then shall the truth go far and wide,
O'er mountain height and sea,
Columbia, our happy land,
Is now forever free.

We would again renew the request we made cation in the Liberator.

17 Notwithstanding the rain-storm on Sunday last prevented the meeting of the friends of the oppressed on the Common in Lynn, as was contemplated, to receive Jonathan Walker, the spacious Lyceum hall was filled to overflowing, and the proceedings-1 promised to give thee something concerning the visit of John Campbell Cluer to Nantucket. 1 can of an enthusiastic character. The warm reception hardly give thee a synopsis, having taken no notes, but shall have to draw on my memory.

He delivered three lectures, one at the town hall, for the sufferings and losses endured by him in Pen-

The day has come! Another year's experience of freedom in the British West Indies has added its concurrent testimony to the overwhelming mass of evidence previously existing, that immediate emancipation is the safest and best remedy for slavery. Yet men's minds are so blinded and their hearts so hardened by the exercise of tyranny, that they would need constant repetition of this great truth, even if their guilt were not apologized for, and their course defended, as it is, by the clergy and the religious and political press. Festivals like that which we are about to celebrate, supply the means of combating these pernicious influences, and all our energies these pernicious influences, and all our energies should be employed to improve them to the best ad-vantage. Two things are needed to overthrow slashould be employed to improve them to the best advantage. Two things are needed to overthrow shavery. Faith! faith in God; trust in the absolute certainty that his truth must be victorious; and Works! the persevering and indefatigable use of all the means in our power to send light and truth to the hearts of the people in both North and South. Here is one of the most precious opportunities of spreading abroad this truth. Let every man and woman, who love the Anti-Slavery cause, advertise these reades and others, will address the meet-meeting at the server of the most precious opportunities of spreading abroad this truth. Let every man and woman, who love the Anti-Slavery cause, advertise these reades. The Friends of Freedom are invited to meet at Charles and provided the meet in the cause of Friends and plants. The Friends of Freedom are invited to meet at Charles Islames. At 1 o'clock, A. M., to commemorate the emancipation of the slaves in the British West India Islands. At 1 o'clock, opportunity will be given to parlake of any lunch which the friends may have brought with them, and at 4 o'clock, there will be given one of the celebrated Indian festivals, called a Clam-bake. In the evening, addresses will be given one of the cause of Human Freedom are invited to be present. Charles Lenox Remond, William A. White, and others, will address the meetwho love the Anti-Slavery cause, advertise these meetings to the extent of their ability, and call upon their friends and acquaintances to lay aside ordinary business and pleasure, that this one day may be devoted to the slave. We expect large meetings; and we shall do our best to provide those who attend them with sound and thorough-going anti-slavery truth.

The places of meeting are Danvers New Mills, Essex County, Lowell, Middlesex Lowell, Waltham, Dedham, Norfolk Duxbury, Fall River, Leicester, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE,

MIDDLESEX AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES. The abolitionists of Middlesex and Suffolk Counties, and the people generally, will unite in the celebration of the anniversary of West India Emancipa-tion by a Festival in HARRINGTON'S GROVE, WAL-

dom proclaimed in our own country, come, that they may rejoice at her triumphs in other lands; and that they may teach their children to hail the return of the day, and admiringly imitate the action which it commemorates.

If the day should prove stormy, the celebration will be postponed till the ensuing Monday.

FIRST OF AUGUST IN NORFOLK COUNTY. The abolitionists in Norfolk County are hereby informed that, in compliance with the request of the General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, the Board of Managers of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Society have selected DEDHAM as the most suitable place for the celebration of the great event of West Indian Bunautharton. The members and friends of this Society, and the Massachusetts Society and its auxiliaries, and the public in general, are cordially invited to assemble at the Town Hall in Dedham, on FRIDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at NINE o'clock, A. M. Whence they will march invited to assemble at the Town Hall in Dedham, on FRIDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at NINE o'clock, A. M. Whence they will march in procession to Temperance Grove, where the celebration will be held. It is confidently hoped that the several towns in the county will send up even larger delegations than on any former occasion. Besides the topics immediately connected with the illustrious anniversary itself, our own new dangers and duties arising from the annexation of Texas and the prospect of a pro-slavery war, will be considered and discussed. Let the whole anti-slavery strength of the County be present to express their deep sense of the importance of the events that now impend to the fate of our enslaved countrymen, to our own hopes, and to those of the race.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edmund Quincy, Rev. Theodore Parker, and other distinguished friends of the cause, will be present.

In consequence of the difficulties that have attended a pleasant and equitable distribution of refreshments—difficulties caused by persons not really interested in the occasion—the celebration will be strictly a Pic Nic. Nothing but cold water will be provided, and the friends are requested to bring their own provisions, drinking vessels, &c.

WILLIAM P. ATKINSON,

WILLIAM P. ATKINSON, Chief Marshal.

The friends of immediate emancipation in Essex County are invited to meet at Porter's Grove, DANVERS, NEW MILLS, on the 1st of August,

DANVERS, NEW MILLS, on the 1st of August, to commemorate the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies.

The hour of meeting will be 10 o'clock, A. M., and each party or individual will provide their own refreshments, on the original plan of Pic Nics. Pure cold water and shady seats will be provided.

The Rev. Caleb Stetson of Medford, Dr. Walter Channing of Boston, John M. Spear of Boston, and other distinguished friends of the cause, will be present.

Per order of committee of arrangements:
E. HUNT, Chairman.

FIRST OF AUGUST IN LEICESTER

FIRST OF AUGUST IN LEICESTER.

Arrangements have been made for a suitable commemoration of this day in Leicester. The occasion, it is hoped, will embrace all who love Freedom truly, and are ready to contend for the overthrow of Slavery. The celebration will be divested, it is confidently believed, of any political party aspect.

Wendell Phillips, Adin Ballou, and others, have engaged to be present, to instruct and theer us by their eloquence and example, in laboring for the despised and outraged slave.

A plain Pie Nic entertainment will be provided for those who come from other towns, to include also as

those who come from other towns, to inclu those who come from other towns, to include also as many others as circumstances and means will permit. We accordingly do invite the abolitionists of Worcester County South Division, and the citizens of the neighboring towns generally, to come and participate with us in commemorating a day sacred to Freedom. Clergymen of every denomination are invited to attend. Come from every town, friends, and impart and receive new zeal and courage in the holy cause of Truth, Justice, and Liberty.

The meeting will assemble at 11 o'clock, A. M., of Friday, August the 1st, in the Second Congregational meeting-house.

In behalf of those interested:

SAMUEL MAY.

Leicester, July 22, 1845.

Leicester, July 22, 1845. PIC-NIC IN DUXBURY.

The members and friends of the Massachusetts In Anti-Slavery Society and the public generally in Plymouth County, will celebrate the anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies, by a Picnic in Duxbury.

The friends will assemble at the Town Hall, where a Procession will be formed, and proceed with a band of music to Union Grove, (a short distance,) at precisely 10 o'clock.

The venerable Seth Sprague has consented to preside on the occasion, assisted by Micah H. Poole of Abington, Elmer Hewitt of Hanson, and Bourne Spooner of Plymouth, as Vice-Presidents.

The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. Russell of Hingham, Rev. Messrs. Tomlinson and Briggs of Plymouth, Hon. G. B. Weston and Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr. of Duxbury, Incresse S. Smith of Dorchester, William M. Chace of Boston, N. H. Whiting of Marshfield, Wm. Whiting of Hanson, and other eloquent and zealous advocates of the cause. The meeting will be favored with select anti-slavery music from Hingham. All who may be present are

PIC-NIC AND CLAM-BAKE.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

The colored citizens of Boston and their friends will celebrate the anniversary of West India Eman cipation at the Tremont Temple, by addresses, and singing by the Juvenile Choir. In the evening, a Soiree will be held at the Chapel under the Boston Museum, at 7 o'clock. We invite the friends of humanity to participate with us on these occasions.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements:

Boston, July 1. ROBERT WOOD, Secretary.

LOWELL

The notice of arrangements in Lowell has not yet been received. Parker Pillsbury, Addison Davis, and John Campbell Cluer of Scotland, are expected to be among the speakers at the gathering at Lowell. It is presumed that there will be no failure on the part of our faithful friends in that quarter to celebrate the jubilee.

NOTICE.

The celebration of West India Emancipation, no-tified at Westminster, will be postponed till Tuesday,

chration of the anniversary of West India Emancipation by a Festival in Harrington's Grove, WALTHAM, on the 1st of August.

The Support County delegation will leave the Fitchburg Railroad depot precisely at half past nine of clock, and will arrive on the ground at 10 o'clock, which will be the hour of assembling. The cars will stop at the usual way stations in Cambridge, &c.

Tickets may be procured at 25 Cornhill, at only thirty cents for both passages, if procured precious to the day of the celebration.

Friends in Middle Emancipation and the afternoon of July 1, as the steamer Marquette was backing out from the wharf at New Orleans for Cincinnation and Fitsburg, her boilers burst, and she was shattered to pieces, and sunk in a few minutes. There was a crowd of passengers on the forward deck and low, and the loss of life was very great.

The officers were all hurt or lost, namely, Capt. Turpin, slightly scalded; Sam Haya, 2d do., not day the cloth of August.

In behalf of the Board of Managers:

J. T. EVERETT.

Auful Steambout Explosion, and Loss of Life.—On the afternoon of July 1, as the steamer Marquette was backing out from the wharf at New Orleans for Cincinnation and Pittsburg, her boilers burst, and she was shattered to pieces, and sunk in a few minutes. There was a crowd of passengers on the forward deck and low, and the loss of life was very great.

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Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.—We learn by Adams & Co's Express, that the freight train from Norwich on Thursday, when within four miles of Worcester, ran off the track, down an embankment 20 feet high, upsetting the locomotive, which was buried in coal from the burden cars. The rails were torn up some 300 feet, which detained the Long Island passenger train, and compelled the passengers to wait until an engine and cars were brought from Boston. A temporary track was laid for the passage of the 4 o'clock train from Boston.

The engineer and fireman remained on the engine, and escaped unburt. A brakeman by the name of Charles Wells was crushed to death.

The storm on Tuesday in Essex, Mass, says th The storm on Tuesday in Essex, Mass, says the Salem Register, was accompanied with hail, which destroyed a great quantity of glass. One gentleman states that some of the hail stones measured seven inches in circumference an hour after they fell, and they would average about the size of pullet's eggs. Glass was in demand here on Tuesday. One man states that he counted a thousand panes broken, within half a mile, as he came along the road. The hail fell in a year narrow went and with such force. hail fell in a very narrow vein, and with such force as to break through the blinds on the meeting-house and to lame very considerably the arms which were thrust out of the windows to close the blinds.

From New-Zealand—Destruction of the Bay of Islands.—By a letter received from Captain Jabez B. Howland of the ship London Packet, of Fairhaven, dated Bay of Islands, New-Zealand, March 13th, we learn, says the New-Bedford Mercury, that the natives of New-Zealand had risen upon the English inhabitants of the Bay of Islands and completely overpowered them. On the 13th of March 1 better the control of the Bay of Islands and completely overpowered them. On the 13th of March 1 better the control of the Bay of Islands and completely overpowered them. ered them. On the 13th of March a battle was for between the English and natives, in which the for-mer sustained a loss of twenty to thirty killed, and a great many wounded. The English fied to the vessels in port, leaving the town in possession of the natives, who soon reduced it to ashes.

MATANZAS .- By the arrival at this port of the brig

MATANZAS.—By the arrival at this port of the brig Elizabeth, Captain Watson, we are in possession of dates up the 6th inst., inclusive.

We find in the Aurora of Matanzas, a full confirmation of the account of the disastrous fire that occurred in that city on the 27th ult. The whole amount is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Liberal contributions are being made in both Matanzas and Havana for the relief of the sufferers.

The amount of suffering is very great, and is not confined to the poor alone; very many families formerly in affluent circumstances are in a state of destitution. The total amount of buildings burnt is some sixty, most of which were large warehouses. some sixty, most of which were large warehouses. The streets in which the greatest amount of injurhas been done are, Contreras, De'Aylion, Gelebert Magdalena and Manzano.—Phil. U. S. Gazette.

The New-Jersey Stave Case .- We learn that write of error will be prosecuted, before the Court of Errors, in each of the slave cases decided recently by the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, as noticed in our last; and that they will probably be argued in the course of the ensuing winter. A communication now before us, states that Chief Justice Hornblower was strongly in favor of the position maintained by Alvan Stew art in his pleadings before the Court, and 'gave it a his solemn opinion that the new Constitution of the State had abolished slavery.'

Kidnapping.—An attempt was made, says the Pitts-field Gazette, to kidnap a colored woman, who lives near the Post Office, early yesterday morning, by three or four persons, who rode up in a carriage.— The cries of the woman, and the alarm spread by her husband, soon attracted a crowd to the spot, and the would-be woman-stealers sloped in a hurry, without accomplishing their persons chies! ccomplishing their nefarious object.

Extraordinary Mortality.—The number of deaths week before last in New-York was unusually large—not less than 474. As was to be supposed, the increase is by diseases incident to extremely hot weather.

Distressing Accident in Warren County, N. J.—We learn through the Sussex Register that a distressing casualty occurred on Monday, at Broadway, a small village on the line of the Morris Canal in Warren county. Mrs. Eveland was riding in a light wagon, accompanied by her grand-daughter, a little girl, when the horse (always considered a gentle one) took fright, and running towards the canal, the wagon came in contact with some obstruction, by which the lady and child were violently thrown out, and their heads striking a stone wall, they were both instantly killed.

Woman Killed.—We learn from Mr. Odlin of the Exeter Express, that on Saturday night last, a number of persons proceeded to the house of a Mr. Seavy in East Kingston, N. H., and made an assault upon it with stones. During the affray, a stone from one of the party struck the head of the wife of Seavy, which fractured her skull in three places, and from the effect of which she almost immediately died.

LECTURES BY PREDERICK DOUGLASS. FREDERICE DOUGLASS will lecture in Weymouth, Mass, August 7
Hingham, " 8
Kingston, " 9
Dukabury, " 10

PLACE WANTED. Wanted, a good place for a fine little colored boy, about ten years old. He is healthy, strong, and very bright, and will do excellently well if he falls into the proper hands. Apply at 25 Cornhill.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA A. S. SOCIETY.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA A. S. SOCIETY.

The members and friends of this Society are notified that its Ninth Annual Meeting will be held on Monday, the 11th of August, at Old Kennett Meeting-house, in Chester county.

It is expected that this meeting will be one of deep interest, both to the friends and the opponents of the anti-slavery cause. To the former, especially such as are embraced in the Pennsylvania A. S. Society, it will be particularly interesting, from the questions that will be brought before it for discussion and settlement. It is well known to all that there are certain questions, vital to the existence of the Society and the interests of the cause, on which the abolitonists of Eastern Pennsylvania have for some time been divided; these it is intended to submit to the meeting, for a full and fair discussion, and a definitive decision; so that hereafter, without distraction or internal division, the Society may devote its whole energies to the direct promotion of the common cause. The debates to which these questions will necessarily give rise, will not only interest the members of the Society, but, by the facts and arguments bearing upon the general subject which they will naturally clicit, will, we trust, be the means of converting to our principles many who now stand entirely aloof from the anti-slavery enterprise. Other queations, besides, of common interest to all, will receive a due share of the Society's attention: particularly that relating to the propriety of abolitionists continuing in fellowship with the existing pro-slavery and popular religious organizations of the day.

In addition to a general attendance of the best speakers we have in Pennsylvania, others from abrondamong whom may be mentioned Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips—will be present to take part with us in our proceedings.

By order of the Executive Committee,

E. M. DAVIS, Chairman.

E. M. DAVIS, Chairman HAWORTH WETHERALD, Secretary.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETING Ample accommodations, we are assured by our Kennett friends, will be made for the accommodation Kennett friends, will be made for the accommodation of all, without respect to party, who may choose to attend the meeting. It is in contemplation to charter a steamboat to Wilmington, for the special use of the delegates from Philadelphia, so that they may reach the place of meeting in time to commence proceedings at an early hour. One o'clock was first thought of as the earliest practicable period that the meeting could commence at, but it is hoped, by the arrangement just mentioned, that we may be able to reach the ground in time to commence the meeting considerably earlier.

PHONOGRAPHY.

THE subscribers, authors, and the sole publishers of Phonographic and Phonotypic works in the United States, keep constantly for sale the works mentioned below, and are daily making additions to their assortment, by the publication of new books, and by fresh importations of the works of Mr. ISAAC PITNAN, the

importations of the works of Mr. Isaac Pitnas, the author of the system of Phonography, and the distinguished leader of the writing and printing reformation in England.

Phonography is the art of veriting according to sound, using simple signs to represent simple sounds, instead of the complex characters now in use.

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By means of Phonography, which may be self-taught in a few weeks, by any person of ordinary capacity, with the 'Manual' or 'Class Book,' the labor and time required to write is lessened more than five-

with the 'Manual' or 'Class Book,' the labor and time required to write is lessened more than five-sixths. The system combines more than the rapidity of Stenography, with more than the legibility of our old method of writing, and is destined without doubt, from the immense advantages which it offers to the man of business and the scholar, at no distant day, to supersede both.

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gle sheet, containing a condensed view of the system. THE COMPLETE PHONOGRAPHIC CLASS BOOK, containing an exposition of the system of Phonography, intended for the use of Schools, and learners generally.

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raphy. 25 cts.

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MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, royal 8vo. 7th edition, Morocco, Gilt, with an Appendix on the ap-plication of Phonography to Foreign Languages, by A. J. Ellis, B. A.
Do. do., People's Edition, without the Appendix.

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THE PHONOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT,

THE PHONOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT, tentaining the best reading matter, for practice, instruction, &c. 10 cts.

A number of other publications devoted to the subject of Phonography and Phonotypy, of a useful and interesting character.

Also, Phonographic Pens, Pencils, Wafers and Letter and Note paper. The pens and pencils are simply articles of superior quality, the wafers are light and convenient, and have various mottoes in Phonography, in ink and bronze, and the paper is ruled for Phonography.

Tonography.

IT Orders through the mail, with remittance, will be promptly filled. Book-sellers, school-teachers, and others who purchase to sell again, will be allowed a liberal discount.

ANDREWS 4. BOYLE.

NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.
Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on him.

can give every individual relief who may call on him.

If The public are cautioned against the many quacks, who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

If J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic

different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rapture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Foster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not suit them:—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's 50; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do, double and single; also Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

37 Ladies, wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place. Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above husiness for ten years.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

For the Liberator. ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. Go, nation, hated of the Lord, And ripe for His avenging sword Exult with cruel pride clate, You've won another Bandit State! Texas is yours-go, spread your feast. Prepare for high and glad carous Within your Presidential House; Call the chief hypocrites who hold God's poor for office, and for gold : Some will attend you may not call-Demons unseen will throng the hall For since the Blessed One they slew, Such Jubilee they never knew: Such triumph quite transcends the scope, Even of the Arch Deceiver's hope. A hypocritical, proud nation, Scaled over to their own damnation; Through selfishness and low ambition, Gone greedily to their perdition.

There's music with your songs and cheers, Sweet melody to Satan's ears It mingles with your choral bands-Ha! who the wild note understands? Th' expiring groan of hope is there, From Slavery's unpitied heir; A sound as if beneath the voke. The heart-strings of a nation broke; The violated virgin's cry! All these unite in that sad choir That yet shall pour, like liquid fire, Upon their consciences, who sold The slave's last hope for southern gold Thank God! no party dust was e'er

Thrown in my eyes; with vision clear, I saw the toils by Satan laid-I saw even honest hearts betrayed Trying to think that good might rise From Southern plots and knaveries One said, (whose reasoning I deplore,)
We now may plead for many more. Excellent soul! three million slaves Are not enough-more work he craves! Get thee behind me,' heartless clod! Savoring of party more than God; Go, wash thy party scales away. And of Jehovah pardon pray: For thou hast helped as dark a deed As e'er made Pity's bosom bleed. Yea, whose e'er has urged along, With slightest aid, this DEED OF WRONG. Hath linked him to th' oppressor's doom, The curse of millions yet to come; Whether the din of party strife Drowned in his ear the Word of Life. Or craven fear his soul betraved .-Fear of a world in arms arraved Against th' unchangeable decree, Men shall be equal, and be free! Or love of gold and office sweet Hath brought him to the Southron's feet :-If all, or each of these, bath driven His fealty from truth and Heaven, Down, down, deep thundering on his soul, The adamantine curse shall roll. Yea, when the last slave free shall rise, Beneath the gratulating skies, And Earth and Heaven, and all we see, Keep one extatic jubilee-Still unrevoked the curse shall grind, More than before, the writhing mind, These withering thoughts with quickened pains 'I willed them to perpetual chains; I did my part to fix their lot, Confederate with the Southron's plot; Millions unborn were doomed by me To an unending Slavery ! I sold their life of life away! Had not the strong God of the poo Set for the slave an open door, Risen to avenge his injured name, And given the alien hosts to shame Yea, in the tyrant's destined hour. Armed with the glory of his power, To pieces dashed their iron sway, And brought the long expected day ;-Had he not risen in his grave, They yet were an enslaved race. The spirit of eternal chains: My soul no breath of freedom draws, Though light and glory round me pours.' Such thoughts with recreant souls shall dwell-But, oh! the hearts that will not sell God's heavenly birthright, in this time Of saintly cheat and party crime They who are founded on the rock. Whom surging tempests cannot shock, Against whom Passion's waves may beat, And Error's foam waste at their feet, Children of Christ, in deed and word, With faith in their redeeming Lord; These shall endure, in moveless might-Their prayers ascending day and night,

This is my glory, this my trust! And though this frame be turned to dust, Though this poor heart, that loves the slave, I will, my God, I will believe Thy goodness will my prayers receive, Even while o'er the successful wrong, Tyrants are shouting loud and long; Even while the hapless slave despairs And Slavery's eagle now prepares To spread her wings o'er other climes,— Her wings that shade a land of crimes; Even now, while on each breeze are borne The black man's doom, the white man's scorn Even now, in thee, my God, in thee I trust, I hope for victory ! Written within, in words of fire, That sacred truth shall not expire : The outstretched hands prevail with Thee, And Ethiopia shall be free.

Till with o'erwhelming powers descend

The answer of the Almighty friend;

And the ripe vengeance of the skies

Sweep off the refuges of lies.

From the Granite Freeman

JONATHAN WALKER In American Citizen branded with a hot iron by the Democracy and Christianity of the United States, for obeying the commands of God and the dictates of

BY WILLIAM H. GOVE.

A sign from the South-ye may know by the token, That Slavery has feasted again upon blood, That the demon unchained in his madness bath spoke In mockery of rights, in blasphemy to God. A heart-broken wail from a Christian in chains, When the white fangs of bloodhounds, by Tyranny

The pure blood that circled in Puritan veins At the feet of their cannibal Moloch have shed Sleep on, ye New-England men! doubled afresh. The damning reproach on your country is thrown; And the brand that ye deemed was for African Seal Is hissing red hot in the blood of your own. What reck ye of shame? Ye have calmly stood by When the back of your brother was bared to the lash And mockingly heard his storn agony's cry, When the hot blood gushed out from its quivering

Crouch lower, Old Bay State! what matters it new With fetter and padlock on ankle and lip, How dishonored thou art, or how low thou shalt bow When the leash hounds of Slavery fasten their grip That HAND of thy son, all bloody and scarr'd,

Points up to you monument's grey tops in yain; That heart in the dark dungeon, grated and barr'd, Throbs not at the memory of Lexington's plain. It is writing thy doom, as the fingers that traced The fire words flashing on Belshazzar's wall! In the soul-crushing folds of oppression embraced, Unpitied, unhonored, then basely shalt fall.

Thank God, from the view of thy cowardly shame Thy Warrens and Franklins and Hancocks are gone Ere the black brand of falsehood, burnt into thy

Has left thee to scorn and pollution alone

No voice from the Pulpit-thy ministers dumb, When Hades is moved at thy offering of blood Ay, while thy church sentinels vilely succumb, its red waves roll over the altars of God!

REFORMATORY.

THE QUESTION OF A SOCIAL REFORM. To WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR-It is no doubt known to a majority of Data Sir.—It is no doubt known to a majority of the present may be truly stated 'pregnant with the country engaged in the advocacy of a Social Reform. upon the principles of Association and attractive In-dustry. These men have chosen the simple name of Associationists, although they are laboring for a

They pursue this work under the conviction, that it is the continuation and completion of the labors of the Past,—of the progress which the human race has up to the present time accomplished. They accept whatever of Truth the Past has evolved in the domain of Social Science; and the various great minds who have appeared from time to time on the scene of the world, to direct manking to their converse. the world, to direct mankind to their onward career to a higher Destiny,—forming a chain of noble intelto a higher Destiny,-forming a chain of noble intelligences,—furnish them with light for their guidance and instruction. One link in this chain is CHARLES FOURIER, whose genius they honor most deeply, and whose social discoveries they constantly consult. For this reason, they are called 'Fonrierists,' but it funds: Industry has become a punishment for thos is a name which they entirely reject; for a great cause like theirs should not be dressed up in the livery of any man's name. They stand in the same relation to Fourier that astronomers do to Kepler or Newton, accepting or rejecting what, scientifically, can be proved true or false, for they clothe with no infallibility the discoveries of mere human reason.

idea of the great object for which the Associationists and visit on the conquerors the miseries inflicted o are laboring, so that they (your readers) may appreciate the nature of the work of a band of fellow-

form, a thorough and radical Reform,-but upon peaceful and conservative principles,-which will establish in the place of the present society, called, what we might imagine in derision, 'Civilization,' new Social Order upon earth, based upon entirely different principles, and producing, as radically opposite principles must, radically opposite results.

And why do we advocate a reform in the whole or

ganization of society? It is because we are, from patient study and investigation, most deeply impressed with the conviction, that it is only by means of a great social Reformation, that the wide-spread, the intense, the frightful miseries that now crush Humanity to the earth, can be reached, and finally erad-

take in at one glance the whole, and view the awfut spectacle which is offered to our mental vision. Vast regions of the earth are ravaged and laid waste by fire and sword, and made a scene of frightful desolation : other portions are neglected, and left to run to deserts and marshes, which generate poisonous winds and miasmatic effluvia, that scourge man with the yellow fever, and which derange in addition the whole climate of the globe, causing hurricanes and whole climate of the globe, causing harricanes and tornadoes and other atmospheric excesses, with excessive heat at the equator, and excessive cold in the northern latitudes. What an effect, for example, must a vast waste of burning sand, like the desert of must a vast waste of burning sand, lik Zahara, four thousand miles long, and eight hundred broad, have upon the climate of the planet! Other energy to do it, and it will be accomplished. portions, again, of the earth's surface, are entirely should be Social. Four false societies have existed beasts of prey and noxious reptiles. Probably a sixth on the earth, and all of them have engendered the

a scene of neglect, material discord and devastation, perfectly in keeping with the terrible history of opperson, crime, carnage and destruction, which have been enacted upon it.

If we turn from an examination of the condition of the carth to that of Mankind, a spectacle still more horrible offers itself to us; the discord and destruchorrible offers itself to us; the discord and destruction in the material world are excelled by the wild uproar and destruction in the moral world. Nations ety, based upon entirely different principles, and with are at war with nations, spoliating, enslaving, and seeking to destroy each other, as if they were mere seeking to destroy each other, as if they were mere the object of our labors. In my next, I will gigantic heasts of prey, rather than concerns to view of the contional beings, made, as we are taught, in the image Human Race. and likeness of God,' and placed upon the earth to fulfil a high and noble Destiny. And in each nation there are widely separated castes and classes, with opposition and hatreds between them. There are strife, and conflicts between parties, dissensions and conflicts between sects, antagonism, injustice and fraud My DEAR FRIEND: in the daily social and business affairs of men, and in I know that you take a lively interest in all pu and often unbearable oppression.

moral atmosphere, their souls are so filled with an- the District School, up to and through College and tipathies and discords, that they look with indifference the Professional schools, the mind, and, mainly, the upon, or as something natural, this mighty derange- intellectual powers of the mind, receive all the atten ment, this wide-spread conflict and dissension which tion of teachers and pupils. How fatal the cons are passing around them; or as there is here and quences of such one-sided training, let the sickly there a green spot on the surface of this moral waste, forms and haggard countenances of those calle where some approach to truth, justice and love 'educated' bare witness! But the derangement and reigns, they fix their eyes upon this more pleasing perversion of human nature do not stop with those scene, until they perceive nothing else, and declare palpable and familiar consequences. As the body that the world is well enough. They do not see that these spots are exceptions to the general rule; and harmonizing with physical laws; and as the besides, having no idea of the Destiny of man, and cannot be healthy without activity that developes and the glorious state at which he is to arrive, they have harmonizes with the laws of mind, and in a sound no standard by which to judge the present moral and body; so cannot life be healthy without action that

political condition of the world. exaggerated and overcharged, the creations of a of the physical, intellectual and spiritual powers misanthropic imagination. In answer, we say, look The culture of this age tends to, and aims at, a very at the history of the nations of Europe—the most different result. The culture of the intellect, toward advanced nations that have existed in the earth— the development of which almost all educational efmodern history of the most advanced civilized countries. Four millions of human beings slain in their wars; ruin and mourning brought upon tens of thousands of families; towns and cities sacked and burned; countless treasures squandered, and exhausting public date reasures squandered, and exhausting public date reasures squandered, and exhausting public date reasures squandered.

mighty continent, given up to the most degenerate ces, and to wild beasts and reptiles, and covere with deserts. Asia lies writhing under the refined tortures of sensual tyranny and despotism, with her hundreds of millions reduced constantly to starvation point. The populations of Christian Europe are bjected to the most severe and rigid industrial discipline, the galley-slaves of labor, overworked and underfied, the machines of toil, drudging for a privi leged few, destitute, and often starving in the midst of luxury and splendor. Such is the spectacle which the three great continents of the earth present. On the two continents of America, the only green spot is our own country, and it is darkened by slavery, drunkenness, and a commercial, financial and indus-trial selfishness and perversity, which flourish no where else as rankly, sowing the seeds of a future corruption and misery as great as any that exist else In viewing this appalling state of social chaos, and

foreseeing that the excess of the evil must produce a change, Fourier, in the preface to his great work, The Theory of Universal Unity, exclaims:—
'The term of the social evils and miseries of the human race, the term of their political childhood, has at length arrived. We are now on the eve of th great metamorphosis from social incohdiscord to social unity and harmony, and this trans formation seemed to have been announced by a universal commotion. This is indeed the time in which Associationists, although they are laboring for a much higher and more universal end than this name might at first seem to indicate. They are laboring to establish a new order of society upon earth, which shall clevate Man to his Destiny. shall elevate Man to his Destiny.

They pursue this work under the conviction, that forth again from smouldering discontent; party spirit vampires of finance, the gamblers in the public monopoly and competition: colonial ambition and cupidity have opened a volcano that threatens irrup tion permanently : the deadly hatred of the negre population would, if ever it bursts forth, entomb the It is my desire to present to your readers a general southern portions of America in one vast sepulchre, them by the aborigines they have exterminated false and selfish commerce, emulating cannibals, re-fines the atrocities of the slave trade, and insults the The Associationists, then, advocate a Social Remercantile Rapacity has extended its worst ram tions over the entire globe; our vessels encircle the world only to initiate Barbarians and Savages in our vices and our furious discords: the earth offers but a frightful chaos of immorality, and civilized society is becoming more odious as it approaches its end.'

Now, with this spectacle before us, what do we, the Associationists, want? We wish to devise new means of reform, deep and all-embracing enough to sweep away this ocean of misery and ignorance which is flowing over humanity, forever from the world. We wish to abolish, universally, fraud, op pression, indigence and carnage, under all their forms, and elevate the Human Race to their Des tiny-to a condition of universal peace, riches, lib erty and justice. We feel and believe that the op pressed Hindoo, the degraded African, the toil-word our sympathies and labors, and that something effectual for the whole family of man must be done. We aim then at a Universal Reform, and the universal happiness of mankind. But the undertaking is so vast,' it will be answered, 'that it becomes chimer elevation of the whole human race, and that these carry on this reform, but a great idea begets the life

only is cultivated, and that for the most part igno-rantly and miserably Such is the aspect which our earth presents to us individuals brought up under them cannot resist their antogonism in commerce, finance and industry, false institutions, must be uprooted, and a new soc view of the condition to which we wish to elevate the

> Very truly yours, A BRISBANE

> > THE WATER CURE BRATTLEBORO', Vt. July 22, 1845.

the hosoms of families there are discords, antipathies, fying reforms; and we here are carrying on one that I think is fundamental. A sound mind, in a sound This vast superstructure of war, dissension and body, is the desideratum of culture. But without the duplicity, rests upon a foundation of poverty, igno-rance, tyranny, and social and political slavery and mately bleated are body and mind in human life How introverted, then, is the course of training pur The minds of men become so accustomed to this sued by educators, (so called,) and by society! From developes and harmonizes with the laws of life. Such persons will declare that these pictures are hausting public debts entailed upon the nations. sa it is. Whatever principles of action are learned Such are the works of the generation upon our in the understanding, are therein deposited not to be globe in our very day. globe in our very day. Again, look at the condition of the great divisions of the earth at this moment. Africa lies sank in the deepest brutality, ignorance and degradation; a Any training or culture, in which the physical, the

intellectual and the spiritual powers are not developed harmoniously, and in active being, must be subversive (must it not?) of the proper balance of true life. Whatever tends to bring us back or forward to this true synthesis of life, must be most welcome last said duties.

of such most desirable tendencies. By it the body is to be cleansed and purified by the application of pure scater, which is to the physical, what truth is to the intellectual; and the patient is to be active during the cure, in the application of the water, in the inthe cure, in the application of the water, in the invigorating exercise usually practised, in the adoption of a pure and simple and regular diet; and he is led to reason about the origin of his disease, the way it has progressed in his system, and how it may be averted and avoided in future; and the course pursued is calculated to make,him feel that he ought and must pursue a course in harmony with his whole nature, and also with external nature. Another importure, and also with external nature. Another impor-

unlike that of the age generally, combines preaching and practice in the teachers, and tends to do so in the pupil also. We have here more than forty patients. I think we appear to be, and I believe we are, as healthy as the average of men and women—only we have set about curing ourselves, and the others go and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. on, until an acute attack ends their sufferings, or active applications fend off, for a while, the insidious encroachments of disease. We have many things combining to effect a cure :—abundance of water, of unsurpassed purity and coolness; scenery of great variety and beauty; a company of intelligent pa-tients; and last and by no more contained by the compatants were wounded—one of them in the breast, and tients; and last, and by no means least, a many-sided, philosophical MAN, whose life has been, to a remark-able degree, a synthetic and harmonious combina-tion of speculation, emotion and action in vigorous

tion of speculation, emotion and action in vigorous life, to direct and incite us onwards. The greatest and most obvious obstacle to radical and instructive cures, lies in our Yankee fickleness.

No sooner does a patient begin to be decidedly better, than thoughts of going home disturb the persevering energy with which the 'Cure' has before been prosecuted. The Doctor is asked—'Don't you think I can carry on the cure at home, and get well?' He says, 'Well, you may, but I do not think you will. and instructive cures, lies in our Yankee fickleness. says, 'Well, you may, but I do not think you will.

You will not find all arrangements made for the cure, at home; you will not find every body co-operating in your attempts to carry it through; you will soon think you are well enough, and resiax you exertions; or you may have a crisis, and send for a physician, who will bring your system again into the old train. No, I do not believe you will be cured if you go now, although you may! And the restless says, 'Well, you may, but I do not think you will. vou go now, although you may!' And the restless ses Yankee generally will go, before his cure is perfected,-before the new and healthful habits become

constitutional. Respectfully and sincerely,

THE BLOODY AND OPPRESSIVE SOUTH ANOTHER CHAPTER.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE IN NEW-ORLEANS .- The

young woman of very respectable appearance, named Henrietta Blanchard, went into the auction mart, in Camp street where Mr. Lendig and a negro broker Camp street where Mr. Lendig and a negro broker named Pettiway were walking, and drawing a pistol, deliberately shot Pettiway, the ball entering his left side, passing through his body and coming out in front. Pettiway, as we are informed, immediately exclaimed—'I am shot by the mother of my child.' The young woman did not attempt to escape, but throwing the pistol on the floor, called on a gentleman who was in the store to take her before Recorder Baldwin, and on her being asked, why she had shot Pettiway, she replied it would be time enough to explain her reason when she was before the Recorder. She was immediately taken into custody by Captain plain her reason when she was before the Recorder. She was immediately taken into custody by Captain Winter and Lieut. Bielman, and conveyed to the Second Municipality police jail. Pettiway was conveyed to his residence in Phillippa street, and as we learn, last night, is likely to recover. The young woman appeared to be and continued throughout the day perfectly composed, betraying not the least excitement.

'A most bloody affair came off here this morning, about three miles from the city, between two young ment.

dinary stature, and was dressed in a neat, comely and plain style. Her mien was as dignified as the agitation belonging to such a scene would allow, while at the same time she seemed to be laboring under a deep excitement which bore many of the characteristics of a withering sense of wrong endured through shame abasement, and outrage. P. S. I have since learned that Bagley has left for New-York; also that Wilson has died of the wounds of a withering sense of wrong endured through shame, abasement, and outrage. She was told by some one that she had killed Pettiway. She replied, that he had done worse to her. She said that she was a poor, defenceless woman, who had been brought nearly to had done worse to her. She said that she was a poor, defenceless woman, who had been brought nearly to the grave by him, had been wronged beyond endurance, and abandoned in her despair. To some one who asked her why she did this thing, she replied, 'He knows.' She then added, in a voice somewhat shaken and tremulous—'This is a fearful tragedy, but he deserved it.' A short while afterwards she but he deserved it.' A short while afterwards she seemed to be oppressed, and asked for water. A gentleman, who handed her a glass, thinking that she might have drunk laudanum or something of the kind, so violent was her agitation, asked her if she had taken any thing else that morning. She looked him earnestly in the face for a moment, and repeated the words 'taken any thing else!' and then with more sternness added, 'No, sir, nothing but revenge!'—When the officer was about taking her to the lock-up house in Baronne street, she remarked, with much firmness and resignation, 'they can but kill me, and I have suffered more than that already.' There was nothing in the manner of this unfortunate woman that indicated an abandoned character. We hear that she is a dress-maker, and resides with her sister in she is a dress-maker, and resides with her sister in Royal street, who is married to a respectable citi-

was still alive, although in much pain, last evening, and there was some reason to believe he would finally recover. The girl is confined in a room at the watch-house in Baronne street. Should Pettiway be pronounced out of danger, she will probably be allowed to go out on bail at once. Much sympathy is manifested for her in all quarters, and we have understood that any amount of bail could be made up for her immediately.

Morals of Vicksburg. The Vicksburg Constitutionalist makes confession of a strange regardlessness for human life in that city of bloodshed and viclence. That paper says:

We have had several trials for murder in the Cir. Since writing the above, we learn that Pettiway

we have had several trials for murder in the Circuit Court now in session, and so indifferent are a large majority of us to the issue, that it is really difficult to learn the verdict of the jury by enquiring of any outside of the court room! Several days often elapse before we hear in the street whether a human being has been condemned to death, or acquitted, on his trial for murder! Bodies are found dead round about and among us, some probably murdered, some suicides, and the coroner and the jury may hold their inquest in peace, without half a dozen others hearing of the awful facts! They are subjects so common as a rarely to excite curiosity. A dead body in the river attracts hardly as much alternion as a captured catfish struggling for liberty! We will cross the river in multitudes to witness a perr, with sbout the same We have had several trials for murder in the Cir-

to those who mourn over the existing degenerating influences, and who look anxiously for the new man.

I think that, manifestly, 'The Water Cure' is one of such most desirable tendencies. By it the body the second of the secon

ture, and also with external nature. Another important feature of the cure is, that it lasts long enough to form habits of pure and simple living, and of course a fondness for them. All excess is to be avoided; moderation in all things is inculcated and induced—as far as precept and regimen can induce it.

Here are patients from all parts of the country. No one can go home, I think, without becoming at least a preacher of simplicity and purity; I trust many will also become practisers. Our discipline, unlike that of the age generally, combines preaching

A Duel.—An affair of honor took place at New-Or-leans on the morning of the 4th ult. between two fen-cing masters of that city. The weapons were broad swords. Both of the combatants were grievously

Murder in Louisville .- Michael Allen, an frishman

Singular .- The Planters' La. Gazette of July 5th.

ult. contains the following particulars of the murde of an old and highly respectable citizen of Illinois mentioned yesterday:

By the War Eagle, arrived yesterday, from St. Pe ters, we learn that about 1 P. M. of the 4th ult. five persons entered the house of Col. Geo. Davenport, on Rock Island, during the absence of his family, and Rock Island, during the absence of his family, and shot him through the thigh, mortally wounding him, and then dragged him through the house, until he told them where his money was, which they took with his watch. They then tied him fast to an easy chair, and left, and had not been seen when the War Eagle passed down on Saturday morning. They obtained about \$600 in Missouri paper. One of the persons was known to Col. Davenport by the name of Budd, and had been prowling about Rock Island with the others, for four or five weeks. The Col. lived until 9 P. M. on Friday night, when he expired, after having given full particulars of the robbery and murder.

John Hines was attacked near the West Market last Thursday night, between tea and eleven o'clock, by two young men, one of whom fired a pistol at Mr. Hines, and lodged a ball in his arm, which was extracted by Dr. J. F. May. The persons making this attack are not yet discovered.

Another Outrage .- We learn that a man name

appeared to be and continued throughout the day perfectly composed, betraying not the least excitement.

The causes which led to this affair are painful to contemplate. The story is soon told. It is a record of seduction, desertion and revenge. As we heard it, the young woman was seduced by Pettiway under promise of marriage—a child was the fruit of their intercourse, which is since dead. Pettiway refused to marry her, endeavored to blast her character, and offered her money to be released from his engagement, which she promptly refused, demanding as due to her honor, the fulfilment of his promise. Finding all her endeavors fruitless to obtain reparation, and goaded to desperation by his shameful conduct towards her, she formed the deliberate design to be revenged, and so far accomplished her purpose as we have stated. We have heard a very painful history of this affair. The foregoing statement, we believe, embodies the leading features of it.

As soon as she fired her pistol, Henrietta threw it. of this affair. The foregoing statement, we believe, embodies the leading features of it.

As soon as she fired her pistol, Henrietta threw it down, and turned deliberately to walk out. Mr. Kendig requested some one to detain her. She then remarked that she did not wish to clude the officers of the law; that she intended to give herself up to the Recorder. She, however, took a seat, and in a few moments was surrounded by a large number of citizens. She is a fine looking, well formed woman, about 18 or 20 years of age, as we should indge. She

We copy the following from the Caddo (La.) Gazette of the 2d ult.:

A few days since, at the town of Jeffers Harrison county, Texas, as a man whose name we have not heard, and William Perry, who formerly lived in this place, and was a house carpenter, were engaged in a fight about a woman, a man named Clark, who we have been informed worked here at one time at the tailoring business, stepped up and shot Perry; which has since resulted in his death. Clark, after the commission of the act, left Jefferson and came to the vicinity of Shreveport. He was immediately pursued by two or more men, captured, and on the way back, taken into a swamp and shot—as rumor

Outrageous Attack near the Eastern Branch.—We learn that as Mr. Albert B. Berry of Prince George's county, was returning in his buggy from this city to his home last Thursday evening, he was attacked between eight and nine o'clock, not far from the Anacostia bridge, by two men, one of whom struck him on the back of the head with a brickbat or some other risels, which woulded him search anging him to missle, which wounded him severely, causing him to lose a great quantity of blood, and left him in a very dangerous condition.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Attempt to Poison .- We learn from Mr. Miles Cox

tins, Anderson, Morris, and others, were charged with burning the houses, stacks, &c. and doing other in-juries to a man named Lane. The neighbors collect ed, and caught several of the persons charged, lynch ed them, and ordered them to leave the county, which

ed them, and ordered the sounds, which they did.

A few days ago, the persons who had been driven away, returned, and, as we hear, rallied a considerable party—our informant says from forty to fifty men—all of whom were armed, and avowed their determination to drive out or be revenged on Lane, and those who had assisted to lynch or drive them away. On the other side, the Lane party were somewhat stronger. We are told that about twenty armed mea went down on Saturday last from Commerce, to assist Lane's party.

An additional number were expected from the neighborhood of Wolf Island, and lower part of the neighborhood of Wolf Island, and lower part of the county. In all, it was supposed that Lane's party would smount to upwards of one hundred men. It seemed to be the determination of both sides not to yield, and if they adhere to it, a conflict will be una-

In a rencontre between two boatmen yesterday, on the levee, one of them named Donavan, was severe-ly stabbed, and his opponent, Flinn, had his herd badly battered by a rock. Both are dangerously wounded.—St. Louis Repub. July 16.

Shooting in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Gazette of the 7th instant, speaking of the Hot Springs in that State, says:

It seems that Mr. Hale, who entertains visiters at the content of the

It seems that Mr. Hale, who entertains visiters at the Springs, had rented a room several months ago to a Mr. Reagan, for a specified time, at the end of which it was to be given up. When the time expired, it was demanded, but the lodger refused, saying he had rented it for a longer time, feeling assued that, by the slow process of law, he could not be ejected the premises before the sickly senson was over. Mr. Hale was naturally enough earaged at this, and had been 'chewing the culo disappointment' for eight or ten days, when he heard that Reagan had agreed to underlet the cabin in dispute to a big Missourian, who was sojourneying at the Springs. Deeming this a good chance to get possession of his own, in the speediest way possible, he resolved, after Reagan had moved his property, to make room for the Missourian to occupy it at once, and before any one else could fairly get installed. While doing this, he met with Reagan and the Missourian. A reacourte ensued. Reagan shot Hale in the face with a shot gun, one of the shot taking effect just above the eye, and producing a serious wound. A son of Mr. shot gun, one of the shot taking effect just above the eye, and producing a serious wound. A son of Mr. Hale, seeing his father fired upon, rushed out with a double-barreled gun and fired at Reagan, tearing one of his hands very badly; whereupon the Missourian drew forth a brace of pistols and a bowie-knife, and was handing them to Reagan, when the young man immediately discharged the other barrel at the Missourian, hitting him in the shoulder, just above the breast. He then started after his rifle, but a stop was put to further violence by the interference of others.

put to further violence by the interference of other.

At the last accounts, Mr. Hale had become delirious, and his life was despaired of; the Missourian
had received a dreadful wound, which would likely destroy the use of his arm for life, if no worse; and Reagan's hand was so shattered, that he will have to lose several of his fingers, if not his entire hand.

Murder.-Three miles above Westport, on Son. day night, a man by the name of Moses Tristler was shot, and died soon after. He declared several times while dying, that he was shot by a woman called Martha Green. She had some time previous threat-ened to take his life. Tristler received in his abdo-men a bullet and twenty-five shot.—Louisrille Jear.

THE FUGITIVE'S SONG.

Pil be Free! Fill be Free!

DEDICATED to Frederick Douglass and other Fugitives, by Jesse Hutchinson, Jr. Also, Get off the Track, and the various other Songs of the Hutchinsons. For sale by BELA MARSH, June 6

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May 30

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JOHN P. COBURN

NFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to 51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street

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Cut and made in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has also taken considerable pains to select A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his attention to cutting only. He has selected an assort-ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well a VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he will make up in the most fashionable style, all of which he will sonable terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OFF. CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay. Please give him a call, if you wish to be used well and get the worth of your wear.

et the worth of your money.

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The subscriber having been in the Clothes Clean In a subscriber having been in the Clothes Clear-ing business for eight or ten years, confidently offer the above article to the public, having by repeated experiment found it of never-failing efficacy. It is not one of those things which require constant puf-fing, and an exhibition of earliest extractions. one of those times which require constant paring, and an exhibition of endless certificates, (easily obtained,) to make it sell. No article has ever yet been manufactured that could compete with this in what it professes to do, and it only requires to be used to convince the most incredulous of its wonder. ful effects.

Agents.—A. G. Tucker, Manchester, N. H.; Jehn Levi, corner Merrimack and Bridge-st., Lowell. Price 25 cents. Liberal deductions made to these buying to sell again. 1y NEW

Furniture and Feather Store,

No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONE STREET, BETWEEN HANOVER AND ANN STREETS, BOSTO! WHERE may be found a general assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all press, to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, for cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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